SUNDAY TIMES, August 24, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—THE DUCHESS: NEW BULLETIN

Sunday Times

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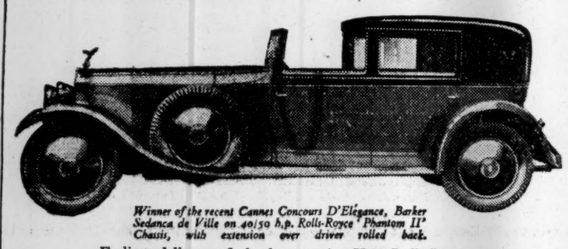

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CITY CHATTER.

UNSETTLED—GILT-EDGED—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—KAFFIRS IN REQUEST—OILS DEPRESSED—RUBBERS WEAKER.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Stock markets experienced another shake-out during the earlier part of the week, but following a report that the banks were taking steps to arrest the decline, the "bears" promptly rushed to cover, and although there were intermittent bouts of liquidation, a steadier appearance was presented at the close. Industrials suffered the most severely, but here again the "bears" were perturbed by the reassuring Imperial Chemical statement, and other favourable company announcements. After momentarily succumbing to the general surroundings, gilt-edged stocks encountered a fresh investment demand, and recessions were more than regained. Five per cent. War Loan again proved attractive, and the price climbed to the highest point during its thirteen years' existence. On the matter of yield, Conversion 5 per cents. are perhaps the most attractive of any in this market, the flat yield being £4 16s. per cent., and allowing for redemption £4 12s. per cent. An interesting newcomer was the 5 per cent. Ipswich Corporation Loan, which started off at a premium of 2½ per cent. on the issue price of 99.

India Loans were well supported on the idea that the authorities have the Peshawar situation well in hand, while a good inquiry was again reported for several Australian stocks. The market is pleased with the determination with which the economy axe is being wielded, and although it is recognised that a considerable time must elapse before Australian finances are on a sound footing, the various loans and banking shares are regarded as sound lock-ups.

German 5½ per cent. International Loan provided a weak feature, and the selling appeared to emanate from holders who are unable to meet the final call of 30 per cent. due on the 1st September next. Chinese bonds rallied after early weakness on the more favourable political outlook, and the report that the money for the September coupon on the 1912 loan is lodged in a London bank. Brazilians were unsettled by a fresh break in the milreis.

Gloom in the Home Railway market was intensified by the continued heavy traffic decreases, and Great Westerns and Southerns have now joined London Midland and Scottish and North Eastern in establishing new low records. With no signs of an improvement in trade and the continued bad weather, the results for the full year are being viewed with growing anxiety.

Another batch of bad traffics did not have any material effect upon Argentine Rails, and the market is now awaiting the interim dividend announcements. Leopoldinas flattened out in sympathy with the Brazilian exchange, and another decline in revenue.

GILT-EDGED.

Gilt-edged stocks remain one of the only bright features of markets otherwise depressed. In spite of the lower yield, due to enhanced prices and a higher income-tax, they appear to attract the support of investors who, discerning no likelihood of any justifiable revival in industrial securities in the immediate future, are adopting a safety-first attitude. The yield offered is, generally speaking, low, the average return, allowing for redemption, being only about 4½ per cent., less tax, though that is quite a good rate of interest when the banks are offering only 1 per cent. on deposit accounts. There is some compensation for the small return obtainable in the fact that the risk of severe capital depreciation is reduced to a minimum.

Many buyers of British Government stocks, of which a purchase has been consistently recommended by the SUNDAY TIMES, find themselves in a much more comfortable position than if they had put their money even into Industrial securities of the highest class. From the lowest points of last year there has been a capital appreciation more than sufficient to compensate for comparatively low yields. The 5 per cent. War Loan, for example, has risen from less than 100 to over 104 per cent., and other stocks, such as the various redeemable Conversion loans, have had an equally satisfactory rise. The banks, finding some difficulty in employing their money in trade bills and advances, are reported to be large buyers of short-dated securities, a type of investment which suits them best, but there can be no doubt that it is the general investing public who have provided the chief support.

There are obvious limits to the appreciation in the market value of stocks which the Government has power to redeem at par should financial circumstances warrant such an operation. Therefore, it would be unsafe to reckon on a continued appreciation. If indirect taxation is imposed on a scale sufficient to render possible some alleviation of the heavy burden of income-tax, Government and other fixed interest securities would become still more popular. But that must remain for the present a possibility rather than a probability. There is also the ever-present danger of a rise in Bank rate, with its inevitable consequences on security values generally. It is hard to escape the conclusion that the present level of values is high enough to discount quite liberally the unforeseeable risks of the future.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Liquidation was resumed on a large scale in the Industrial market, and even the sound shares were sacrificed. Sentiment, however, veered round later following the Imperial Chemical statement. Not only is the interim dividend repeated on the larger capital, but it is satisfactory to note that earnings have been well maintained despite the widespread depression in industry. What will perhaps be more pleasing to shareholders is the reassurance by the board that the current output of the works will not be affected by the agreement to produce at only half capacity in connection with the stabilisation of the nitrate industry.

By comparison the half-yearly statement of the Radio Corporation presents a striking contrast. Net income has dropped from 4,996,000 dollars to 505,000 dollars, and to provide for the Preferred dividends the accumulated reserve has been tapped to the extent of 2,500,000 dollars. As this undertaking, through its subsidiary the Victor Talking Machine, holds a controlling interest in Gramophone (H.M.V.), this company's results are awaited with keen interest. Both H.M.V. and Columbia Graphophones are now standing at the lowest levels of the year.

Another storm centre was Unilever new shares, which fell to a substantial discount. This is explained to some extent by the fact that a call of 15s. is due on September 15, many holders no doubt finding it difficult to raise the necessary cash, and therefore realising their holdings.

The announcement of an interim dividend by Maypole Dairy has special interest, as this will be the last distribution prior to absorption by Allied Stores. Leading stores shares derived some encouragement from the maintenance of the John Barker and Peter Robinson interims, these indicating that so far trading has been well maintained. Waring and Gillow failed to hold the recovery which followed the official statement regarding the finances of the company, the delay in issuing the report not being liked.

Textiles were plunged into gloom by the halving of the Bradford Dyers interim dividend and the statement that no profit was made during the first half-year, the Preference and Ordinary dividends being paid out of the amount carried forward. Further evidence of the acute depression prevailing in the textile industry was afforded by the decision of Calico Printers Association to close down its dyeing, finishing, and printing works, which will affect 508 workers. The Rayon section was chiefly notable for the dipping of Courtaulds to under £2. On Tuesday they changed hands down to 39s. 4½d., but this is the first time they have been quoted under the round figure. At this level they must surely be regarded as one of the best purchases in the market, as owing to its predominant position the company will be among the very first to respond to any improvement in the artificial silk trade.

Tobacco shares were freely offered at one time, but recovered under the influence of the regular quarterly dividend of the British American Company. Fears have recently been expressed regarding the connections in China, but the company's ramifications are so extensive that if any trouble does arise from this source it will have but little effect upon the concern as a whole. Carreras continued under a cloud, and further declines have been registered.

Breweries lost some of their former buoyancy, but a prominent exception was provided by Courage 5½ per cent. Debentures, which added further to their premium. Other recently issued Industrial debentures kept well to the fore, notably Kelly's Directories 6½ per cent. and Edmundsons Electricity 5 per cent. Another instance of the growth of electricity in Great Britain was furnished by the official returns showing an increase of over 7 per cent. in July output as compared with the corresponding month last year. Electric supply shares failed to benefit to any material extent.

Following some opposition to the amalgamation with Associated Lead Manufacturers, it was announced by Goodlass Wall that some large holders had unanimously decided to support the scheme. Pinchin Johnson, which have been frequently recommended, were supported on the maintenance of the interim dividend on a larger capital.

WARING REPORT.

The eagerly awaited and somewhat belated annual report of Waring and Gillow should be in the hands of the shareholders to-morrow morning. It is generally understood that the accounts will reveal a substantial decline in profits, due to unexampled trade depression. While there is, of course, no dividend for the Ordinary shareholders, considerable sums have been reserved against mortgages which should shortly be discharged. There is accordingly a large decrease in the undivided profits carried forward.

The report, we understand, will be accompanied by a statement by Lord Waring, who is tendering his resignation of the chairmanship. At the same time an influential committee has been formed to investigate the company's affairs. It is also understood that arrangements are in progress for the raising of additional working capital. The meeting, which should be an occasion of exceptional interest for shareholders, will be held on Monday, September 1.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

The securing of the contract for the new floating dock at Wellington (New Zealand) Harbour is another tribute to the enterprising and progressive management of Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson. This concern is one of the few engaged in the engineering industry which has enjoyed comparative prosperity in recent years, and since 1927 net profits have risen from £125,380 to £188,388, while for each of the past four years 7½ per cent. has been paid on the Ordinary shares. These are quoted at 19s. 6d., and should be well worth locking away for future capital appreciation.

J. Sears and Co. (True Form Boot Co.) recently announced an interim dividend of 7½ per cent. tax free on the Ordinary shares. This rate has been forthcoming for each year since 1921, and from 1923 has been followed by a final of 15 per cent., making a total of 22½ per cent. free of tax. Substantial profits have also been earned, and now that a controlling interest is held in Freeman, Hardy and Willis, larger profits and a corresponding increase in dividends can reasonably be expected. The Ordinary 5s. shares, now at 20s., form a promising Industrial holding.

Tilling and British Automobile Traction 8 per cent. Participating Preference shares have received their full 10 per cent. for each of the past eight years, and at 30s. return £6 13s. 4d. per cent. on the money invested. Controlled jointly by British Electric Traction and Thomas Tilling, the company operates and has interests in several transport services throughout the country, and for last year earned a net profit of £192,017, this being sufficient to cover the full 10 per cent. on the Preference more than nine times over.

Not only is the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of Commercial Properties well secured by the company's own revenue, but it also has the backing of the Union Cold Storage Company, who unconditionally guarantee the capital and interest. Last year net profits of the guaranteeing company amounted to £946,144, on which basis the Debenture service was covered over fifteen times. Quoted at about 92½, to return £5 8s. per cent., they form an exceptionally fine investment.

KAFFIRS IN REQUEST.

Once again Rand Gold shares have made the best showing in the Mining departments. A damping effect was temporarily produced by the liquidation in other directions, but the week closed on a firm note, with Randfontein in special request. It may be recalled that the hopeful prospects of this company were pointed out several weeks ago. A spurt in West Springs, due to the execution of a large order for Continental account, was not fully maintained. Kaffir finance issues, on the other hand, have lost ground, particularly Anglo-Americans—the latter despite a rally in De Beers.

Remarkable results continue to be reported by the N'Changa Company in respect of borehole B 36. The Bwana has advised 4.83 per cent copper over a true width of 18½ ft. on the N'Kana property, and the Rhodesian Selection Trust advises a third discovery on one of its "special grants." Share prices, nevertheless, although well above the lowest point at one time touched, display few gains on the week.

A feature was an inquiry for some of the Gold shares—Globe and Phœnix, Rezende, and Luiri. In the two former cases favourable developments are assumed to be responsible for the demand; in the last-named they have been announced.

Copper continues to depreciate, but tin, lead, and zinc display a steadier tendency. Share quotations all round tend to sag on scattered selling and the absence of fresh buying.

A smart recovery in silver has found a measure of reflection in the price of Burma Corporation and Santa Gertrudis shares. Selukwe came into demand on rumours of an important discovery on the property of the Premier Gold Mining Co. and of a revival of the project for absorption of neighbouring concerns, including the B.C. Silver Corporation. The latter is controlled by the Selukwe, which holds 1,000,000 5s. shares.

Some selling of West Australian shares has been prompted by the decision of the Federal Prime Minister not to grant a bonus on gold production.

OILS DEPRESSED.

In the course of the past week the Oil share market which had for so long escaped the heavy liquidation and depressed conditions prevailing in other sections, was itself subject to liquidation, and prices were marked down sharply. The leading stocks were affected as well as the more speculative descriptions, and a feeling of depression prevailed generally

The market received a nasty shock in the form of an announcement from the directors of the Shell Union Oil Corporation to the effect that the payment of the 35 cents quarterly dividend on the Common shares was to be omitted. That a reduction would be made in the distribution was expected in view of advices previously received from New York, but it was not generally anticipated that no payment would be made. Shell Unions and shares of the Royal Dutch-Shell group were marked down sharply owing to the fact that the latter combine owns some 65 per cent. of the issued Common shares of Shell Union, and the question naturally arose as to whether Shell Transport would be able to maintain its annual dividend of 25 per cent. tax free. In this respect it should be recognised that the amount receivable by the Royal Dutch-Shell from Shell Union is but a small proportion of their annual income. Nor should the fact be lost sight of that considerable benefit was derived from the Mexican Eagle dividend declared in June last.

According to an official statement published with the dividend announcement, the cut was made on account of the smaller earnings, due to the curtailment of production in accordance with the conservation movement, and partly as a result of the unsatisfactory price condition, but it was pointed out that the company is now operating on a profitable basis.

RUBBERS WEAK.

The Rubber quotation, after an easier opening, showed a tendency to firm up. New York was also better, but the shares on this side were again weak. Nothing of a concrete nature transpired in regard to Governmental restriction. Apparently market people and others are becoming more or less resigned to the survival of the fittest position. Messages from Amsterdam disclose the magnitude and real sentiments of the Dutch opponents of the British-Dutch Committee's scheme for the restriction of output, and it seems daily to be more and more becoming evident that little official help will be forthcoming from those across the Channel.

A co-operative scheme—eventually known as the Stanton-Were plan—created some interest, but the old bugbear in the situation—the native question—here again cropped up and for that reason the idea was considered unworkable. Cables from Malaya showed the plantations there strongly in favour of Government restriction. Emphasis, however, was laid upon the condition that any plan must include the Dutch East Indies. The latter proviso is, of course, only right and proper, but there seems, as already stated, little likelihood of the Dutch Government moving in the matter at the moment.

Tea shares have been uninteresting. Business continued quiet with a few price changes, mainly downward. The average price at the auctions worked out at 1s. 2.82d. per lb. against 1s. 1.68d. a week ago and 1s. 3.39d. at this time last year.

THE OUTLOOK.

It is very doubtful whether stock markets have before experienced such a long spell of depression as that which has overshadowed them since just before the autumn of last year. Liquidation continues with unpleasant persistency, and with the exception of gilt-edged stocks, and in a minor degree South African mining shares, there is not a section that has escaped. The source of all this selling is difficult to trace, and the only logical assumption points to "bear" operations on a large scale and the transference of money from speculative shares into "safety first" channels.

The Industrial market in particular is under a cloud, and the various trading reports which are circulating around some of the leading companies contrast strangely with those rosy prophecies prevalent not much more than a year ago. Even allowing for the natural tendency for exaggeration when times are bad, it seems probable that many companies have been affected by the difficult trading conditions of the current year in conjunction with the slump in commodity prices, and while it would be premature to forecast the 1930 results these factors may be reflected in reduced earnings.

This serves as a good excuse for the "bears" who do not take into account the possibilities of a revival in world trading conditions, which, as was pointed out last week, will come sooner or later. Dealers are also getting overloaded with stock, and there comes a time when such stock offered can find no takers. Already there are numerous signs that this point has been reached, and in the opinion of many competent observers the time is ripe for securing bargains at almost "knock-out" prices.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES

	Aug 15.		Aug 22.		+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
War Loan 5%	104	...	104⅛	...	+ ⅛
Conversion 6%	105½	...	105¼	...	+ ⅛
Do. 4½%	99⅝	...	100	...	+ ⅜
Do. 3½%	79⅝	...	79½	...	+ ⅛
Funding 4%	91⅜	...	91⅞	...	+ ½
Consols 2½	55¾	...	56	...	+ ¼
Australia 5% (45-75)	91	...	92	...	+ 1
FOREIGN.					
German 7% Int.	2½ dis.	...	4⅛ dis.	...	— 15⁄8
San Paulo 7% (1930)	3½ dis.	...	4¼ dis.	...	— ¾
China 5% (1912)	27	...	31	...	+ 4
Brazil 5% Fund (1931)	74⅛	...	73	...	— 1⅛
Minas Gerais 6%	74⅛	...	71	...	— 3½
Turks, Unified	10	...	9⅝	...	— ⅛
Japan 4% (1899)	75	...	75¼	...	+ ¼
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	71⅛	...	68	...	— 3⅛
L.M. and S.	36	...	32⅛	...	— 2⅛
L. & N.E. Pref'd.	18¾	...	17¼	...	— 1½
Do. Def'd.	6⅜	...	6⅛	...	— ¼
Southern Pref.	66½	...	66½	...	— 1
Do. Def'd.	25⅛	...	23	...	— 2⅛
B.A. Gt. Southern	91	...	89½	...	— 1½
B.A. Western	69½	...	68½	...	— 1
Leopoldina	36⅜	...	33	...	— 3¾
Cam Pacific	17⅛	...	176	...	+ 4
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied News	1⅛	...	1	...	— ⅛
Amal. Press	19/3	...	18/6	...	— /9
Daily Mail Trust	2⅜	...	2⅛	...	— ¼
Brit. Amer. Tobac.	5⅛	...	4⅛	...	— ⅛
Imperial Tobacco	4⅜	...	4⅛	...	— ¾
Carreras	7⅞	...	6½	...	— 1¼
Courtaulds	2⅜	...	1⅞	...	— ½
Thornycroft	2⅛	...	2⅜	...	— ⅛
Columbia Graph.	3⅛	...	2⅞	...	— ⅛
Gramophone	25⅜	...	24⅞	...	— ¾
British Insulated	69/6	...	66/6	...	— 3/-
Imp. Chem. Ind.	17 10⅛	...	19/-	...	+ 1/1¼
Imp. Cont. Gas	350	...	350	...	— 10
British Nickel	21	...	22¼	...	+ 1¼
Brazil Traction	33⅜	...	33⅜	...	— 3
Unilever New Ord. (50/- paid)	16/6	...	12/-	...	— 4/6
Marks & Spencer	4⅞	...	4⅛	...	— ⅜
Tate and Lyle	40 1⅛	...	38/-	...	— 2/1¼
Bradford Dyers	18/9	...	12/6	...	— 6/3
Leyland Motor	58/1¼	...	52/6	...	— 5/7¼
Pennis Bros.	39/-	...	36/3	...	— 2/9
Guinness	10 3/9	...	105/-	...	— 1/9
Courage 5½% Debs.	4¼ prem.	...	5¼ prem.	...	+ 1¼
MINES.					
Randfontein	10/3	...	11/6	...	+ 1/3
Sub Nigel	2⅛x	...	2⅜	...	— ⅛
New Modder (10/-)	3 1⅛x	...	3⅜	...	— 1⅛
Bwana	11/6	...	10/9	...	— 9
Congo Border	13½	...	13⅞	...	+ ⅜
N'Changa Copper	3¼	...	3⅛	...	— ⅛
De Beers Def.	6⅜	...	6½	...	+ ⅛
Rio Tinto (£5)	34¾	...	34⅜	...	— ⅜
London Tin	12/-	...	11/9	...	— /3
West Springs	13/6	...	14/9	...	+ 1/3
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	4⅛	...	3⅞	...	— ¼
Burmah	4¼	...	4	...	— ¼
Lobitos	1⅜	...	1⅛	...	— ⅜
Royal Dutch	32½	...	30	...	— 2½
Shell Transport	4⅜	...	4⅛	...	— ¼
V.O.C.	2¼	...	1⅞	...	— ⅜
RUBBERS.					
Hongkong	1½	...	1⅜	...	— ⅛
Java Investment	1⅛	...	⅞	...	— ¼
Killinghall	1⅝	...	1⅜	...	— ¼
Laras Debentures	80½	...	72½	...	— 13
Rubber Trusts	24/-	...	21/-	...	— 3/-
TEAS.					
Ceylon Proprietary	2¼	...	2⅛	...	— ⅛
Chulsa	2⅛	...	2⅜	...	+ ⅛
Jokai	2⅛	...	2⅛	...	— ⅛
Scottish Assam	1½	...	1⅝	...	+ ⅛

MONEY MARKET.

THE DECLINE IN BILL RATES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

A distinct change has come over the Money Market in the past week. After a period of comparative quietude in the discount section, business has been quite noticeably active, and dealers have been competing keenly for the bills available in the market. This has been caused chiefly by the noticeable easing in the money conditions. Currency has been returning from holiday circulation somewhat quicker than usual, and the banks have not been calling in funds to any great extent for window dressing. In fact they have had balances available which they have been utilising in the purchase of short-dated bills.

With loans offered at rates of about 1⅛ to 1⅜ per cent., and never more than 2 per cent. charged, there has been more difficulty in finding an outlet for it, and the demand for bills has been the result. To-day funds were practically unlendable. Short-dated maturities ranging from late August to early November have been bought at about 2⅛ per cent., or a lower rate in special instances, while ordinary three months' bills, which were obtainable at 2⅜ per cent. at the beginning of the week, have changed hands down to 2 1-16. The Treasury Bills, too, were tendered for at a lower rate than a week ago, and this tended to accentuate the weakness in other bill rates. The developments are already causing some folk to discuss Bank rate possibilities.

Only a small amount of gold was available in the Bullion market, owing to the forward transactions, and there was less competition for this, but the bulk of the amount available was taken for shipment to Switzerland.

SILVER MOVEMENTS.

Silver has been a more interesting market than of late, and fluctuations in prices have been more noticeable. From a level of 16½d. a week ago there was a sharp spurt at the beginning of the week to 16 13-16d., due chiefly to the revival of activity on the part of China as a result of better news from that quarter. Some wide variations have occurred since as a result of speculative operations, movements of 3-16d. a day being quite common, but after reaching 16½d. profit-taking caused a sharp reaction to 16 3-16d., which is actually lower on the week.

The Spanish exchange has provided the foreign exchange market with a fair amount of excitement. The rate started the week in a very pessimistic fashion, and a new low record value for the peseta was reached at 47.00 to the pound, but this stirred the authorities to take action, and as a result of the measures introduced an improvement occurred to 45.50. Further fluctuations produced fresh weakness, but the new support again made itself felt, and the exchange rallied smartly to 44.85.

Apart from this sterling in New York has been the only feature of interest. This rate showed a tendency to weaken rather noticeably for a time, slipping back to practically 4.87, owing to some funds being withdrawn from this country back to the United States, but the tone has turned better since, though it still looks a little unsettled.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Aug 23	Aug 16
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80-84	123.85-87
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.45	20.38½-39½	20.39-39½
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.86-.85½	34.83¾-84¼
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09¼-.12	12.08¾-09¼
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.48	92.97-93.00	92.97-93.00
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	44 80-.90	46.00-46.10
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.50	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.21½	25.05½-.06	25.04-.04½
Oslo sight	Kr. to £	18.15⅜	18.16½-.17	18.16½-.17
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11⅞-.12	18.12¼-.14
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-.16⅛	18.16-.16⅛
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193¼-193⅝	193¼-193⅝
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58½	34.44-34.47	34.44-34.47
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97¼	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164⅛-164¼
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	816-818	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	d. to rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅞d.	1s. 5¾d.
Calcutta, T.T.	d. to rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅞d.	1s. 5⅝d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	d. to dol.	—	1s. 4⅛d.	1s. 3⅞d.
Shanghai, T.T.	d. to tael	—	1s 7⅛d.	1s. 7⅛d.
Singapore, T.T.	d. to dol.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅜ d.	2s. 3⅜d.
Kobe	Yen	24.57d.	2s. 0⅛ d.	2s. 0⅛d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.87⅛-.1⅜	4.87⅛-.⅜
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.86⅛-.⅜	4.86⅜-.⅜
Rio de J., T.T.	d. to mil.	6.89d.	4⅝-.⅝	4⅝-.⅝
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	40⅜-.40⅛	40⅜-.41
Valp'rso, 90d's	Pesos to £	39 9	39.72	39 68
Montevideo, T.T.	d. to dol.	51d	40¼-40⅝	40⅜-.41¼
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	14.90	13.82½

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. S. (Guildford).—Both are good investments.

NEIL.—They should be held.

W. F. S.—All are quite sound, and should be retained.

SOUTHBOURNE.—It would be unwise to sell at current price.

TRUSTEE.—All these shares should be held for recovery.

A. B. (East Grinstead).—Do not care to advise a purchase of either of these.

BRISTOL.—(1) The cheapest method would be for you to take up the new shares. (2) No; probably no thing near it.

B. W. F.—Dealings in Fisher's Foils have recently been suspended, and there is, consequently, no market in them. Sell if possible.

L. B. (Torquay).—Both of these companies are quite sound, and the shares should be held for recovery.

REGISTERED READER.—The company, of course, is largely dependent on weather conditions, but you might hold the shares on the hope of recovery.

EAST SUSSEX.—(1) The interim dividend has just been maintained, and a reassuring statement was issued by the Board. Retain your holding. (2) It would be unwise to sell at the present low price.

HOPEFUL.—(1) The fall in the shares is due to the depreciation in the exchange. (2) Do not advise averaging. (3) Do not average; it is too risky with this type of share.

FIDO.—The company is quite sound, but is suffering from the depression in trade. The shares should be held for the expected recovery in trading conditions.

ATHOL.—Regret cannot obtain information about the French Loan. Suggest you write to N. Keiser and Co., 9, Draper's Gardens, E.C. 2, who will no doubt supply you with the necessary information.

BOX.—(1) Commercial Bank of Australia are quite good for this purpose. (2) The outlook for this company is very uncertain, and the shares last changed hands at 11d.

AVIATE.—Hold Sika (India), but do not advise averaging. The present price is about 2s. 9d. Would not sell International Bitumen Emulsions in present condition of markets. Retain in hope of better times. Hold Broughton Copper without averaging.

CHUM.—It is very difficult to say whether the Preference dividend will be paid or not. In any case, it is cumulative, so that if the company is obliged to defer payment, the arrears would no doubt be paid at a more convenient time. They should certainly be held for recovery.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

A READER.—Yes, bank interest is assessable in first year in which it arises.

D. M. G.—Married man with income of £350 gets £225 free of tax, and pays on balance at 2s. in £.

J. A. G.—For 1930-31 one-sixth for earned income and £225 married allowance stand. The rate of tax on first £250 of taxable income is 2s.

R. B. G.—You are entitled to deduct one-sixth from earned income. You should get refund of £2 2s. for 1928-9 and £9 18s. for 1929-30 if figures are correct.

SHUTTLECOCK.—The Commissioners can demand any account or balance-sheet necessary to enable them to deal with claim or appeal. The Inspector is only asking for what they can demand.

ANTIQUE.—A widow with total income of £380 and over 65 years of age who employs housekeeper can claim allowances of one-sixth of total, £135 personal, and £60 housekeeper. Balance taxable at 2s. in £.

LANCASHIRE LAD.—The house is assessable on gross valuation less statutory repairs allowance, and if you have enough other income taxed at full standard rate to cover chief rent that makes matters right.

N. M. E.—The liability on interest depends on date when it accrued due, and if it accrued due to you as administrator you are liable. The beneficiary does not receive sum as income but as capital amount.

SOMERSET.—You can calculate liability for 1928-9 by deducting one-sixth of earned income, married allowance of £225, and £24 12s. for insurance, and reckoning tax on remainder at 2s. in £ on first £225 and 4s. on rest.

HINDOOSTAN.—Your tax for 1929-30 is assessable on pay for year ended April 5, 1929, and dividends, etc., for year ended April 5, 1930. You can claim allowance for daughter for full year. Tax for 1930-31 will be assessed on previous year basis.

TRUST.—If income of trust is all payable to person resident abroad income-tax liability will depend on residence of trust and nature of trust investments. If all is in War Loan exemption will not be affected. There would be no double charge.

COMPANY REPORTS AND NOTICES.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—The London Financial Agents are advised that the production for the week ended August 16 was 246,000 barrels.

NORTH BROKEN HILL.—Dividend No. 88 of 1s. per share (against 2s., plus bonus of 1s.), payable September 29 to shareholders registered August 30.

LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK.—The business of the Head Office and City Office has, it is announced, now been retransferred to No. 34, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO OF CANADA.—The directors have declared an ordinary dividend of 1½ per cent. payable September 30 (same). Rate of exchange for the dividend is at 4.86⅝ Canadian dollars to the £ sterling.

CABLES AND WIRELESS.—Transfer books of the 5½ per cent. Cumulative Preference stock will be closed from September 1st to the 8th, inclusive, for the preparation of warrants for the dividend for the half year ended June 30, 1930, payable on September 30.

PETER ROBINSON.—The directors have declared interim dividends for the half-year ended July 31 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Preference shares and 10 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary. These rates are the same as in 1929 and in several preceding years. Warrants will be posted on September 24 to holders registered on September 1, 1930.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL PICTURES.—At the meeting on Thursday, the chairman (Mr. John Maxwell) pointed out that the transition to the talking films had been an advantage to British producers, as a local accent was preferred by the cinema-going public. About £8,000,000 was paid annually in this country for the hire of films. It was not intended to make any new issue of capital until market conditions were more favourable.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO - ELECTRIC.—According to cabled advices from New York, net earnings after all charges amounted to $3,467,844 (£693,569) for the twelve months ended June 30 compared with $2,944,617 (£588,923) for the twelve months ended March 31 last. After payment of Preferred dividends amounting to $116,641 (£23,328), net earnings are equivalent to $4.64 on the average number of 721,558 class "A" shares outstanding during the period.

LATIN AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST.—The directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares for the year to June 30 last. The annual meeting will be held on September 11. This is the first dividend on the £500,000 of capital. The company was formed in February, 1928, and gross receipts of £29,386 were reported for the first accounting period to June 30, 1929. A balance of £7,348 was carried forward after deducting expenses and sum written off preliminary expenses.

TOOGOOD AND SONS.—Gross profits for the year to June 30 were £55,745, compared with £55,954 for the previous year, while the net balance comes out at £10,028, as against £9,961, after providing for all expenses, charges and taxation. Including £17,114 brought in there is available £27,142, or £847 less than last year. It is proposed to maintain the dividend at 5 per cent., which will absorb £9,375, and to carry forward £17,767, subject to directors' fees. Treasury bonds to the amount of £30,000 have been realised during the year, and the overdraft at the bank paid off.

SEAGER EVANS AND CO.—The year's trading to March 31 last resulted in a loss of £6,396 compared with £6,444 for the previous year. To the loss is added £991 for depreciation and the debit balance brought in is thus increased to £24,360. The report states that turnover has again increased, despite the further substantial decrease in consumption of spirits, but the margin of profit, owing to greater competition, has shown a considerable reduction. Trade conditions have been generally difficult in the home market. Export trade has shown a considerable expansion, and this side of the business is being extended.

JOHN G. MURDOCH AND CO.—Net profits for the year to March 31 last were £72,538, compared with £74,928 for the previous year. Dividend on the Ordinary capital is maintained at 10 per cent., the final 7½ per cent. to be paid on September 8. The directors have appropriated £4,487 in writing down shares in subsidiaries, and £10,000 in writing down loans in these companies. Preference dividend takes £6,600, income-tax provision £6,190, and employees' fund allocation £2,000, and £23,401 is carried forward as against £21,891 brought in. The market value of the company's holdings in gilt-edged investments is stated to be in excess of the £100,014 shown in the balance-sheet.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL.—The combined gross income of the company and its subsidiaries for the six months to June 30 last amounted to $73,201,546, compared with $83,210,003 for the first half of 1929. Net income was $6,222,638, as against $6,130,008, after deducting interest taxation charges and $903,488 for cancelled leases, development expenses, etc., and $6,013,009 to depreciation and depletion. The Associated Company's stockholders' proportion of net profits was $5,595,636, compared with $5,042,020. Earnings per Common share work out at 58 cents, as against

WALL STREET FIRM.

MODERATE ALL-ROUND ADVANCE.

BULLISH OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The market opened firm. With week-end business reports and surveys mildly optimistic practically all groups advanced moderately, excepting Oils, in the quietest trading, in which more short-covering than profit-taking appeared. Rails joined in the forward movement, reflecting a retirement of short positions.

Statements by President Hoover and Mr. Secretary Mellon holding out a hope for the continuance of income tax reduction and discrediting predictions of a large treasury deficit, coupled with expectations that steel mill operations in the Youngstown area would improve next week, favourably influenced the market. Contrariwise, earnings reports continued poor.

The Sinclair Oil Corporation showed earnings of 49 cents for the first half of the year compared with dividend requirements of 1 dollar, while the Atlantic Refining Company earned 1 dollar 5 cents, which is equal to only one-third of the earnings for the simlar period last year. Bendix Aviation Corporation earned 73 cents, against 2 dollars 56 cents for the first half of 1929.

United Aircraft, Loews Incorporated, Columbia Carbon, American Machine Foundry, Atchison Topeka, Canadian Pacific, Southern Railway, Sears Roebuck, Electric Power and Light, Gillette Safety Razor, Goodyear Tyre, Radio Corporation and Standard Gas advanced from 1 to 3 points.

The close was firm. Government Bonds quiet. Railroad bonds, firm. The day's sales aggregated 689,000 shares. Money on call, nominal. Sterling exchange, rather easier. Silver, 1 3-8 c. lower, at 34 5-8.—*Reuter.*

COTTON FIRMER.

GINNING FIGURES LARGER THAN EXPECTED.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A somewhat irregular opening in cotton was followed by declines owing to private reports of light to moderate rains in Northern, Central, and Western sections of Texas, and rather heavier ginning figures than were expected There appeared to be a considerable supply of buying orders in the market at the start, and covering was promoted by the relatively firm showing of Liverpool.

They were supplied by selling on the Texas rain reports however, and offerings increased after the publication of the census report showing 573,000 bales of cotton ginned prior to August on record except in 1925. This confirmed the belief that maturity has been hastened by the hot weather, and expectations of a rapid increase in the movement of cotton to market, and emphasised the probability that the "Futures" markets will be called upon to absorb a large volume of "hedging" next month.

The prediction that the weight of the heavy crop movement will break prices further has been one of the chief points in recent "bearish" arguments, and probably brought in some fresh selling, as well as liquidation. This was checked by uncertainty as to the adequacy of the Texas rains.

Pending more detailed reports and reiterated reports of farmers holding, speculative interests seemed to be taking advantage of the declines to cover, and later the market showed sharp recoveries.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady a point up to 4 points down. Despite the falling of rains in Oklahoma and Texas, the market kept steady on bears covering, some trade buying and an absence of heavy hedge selling. The ginners figures were considered bearish, but shorts were covering heavily. The close was steady with old contracts 5 points to 1 point dearer, while new contracts showed gains of 1 to 7 points. Spot finished steady at 10 points advance.

At New Orleans Futures opened 5 to 2 points lower, and closed 3 points up to a point down. Spot rose 3 points.

Highest and lowest prices in the last 30 seconds of trading at N v York —September, 11.06-11.06; October 11.20-11.20; November, 11.26-11.26; December, 11.32-11.32; January 11.36-11.46. New Contracts.—Octobe 10.98-10.98; November, 11.03-11.03; December, 11.13-11 11;January 11.21-11.20; February, 11.28 11.28· March 11.38-11.36; April, 11.47-11.47; May 11 59-11.58; June, 11.66-11.66; July, 11.74 11.74 Spot middling upland at New York, 11.25.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—October, 10.97-10.96; December, 11.14-11.13. Spot middling, 10.72.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures opened quiet and unchanged to one point lower. Apart from a small demand on foreign account market remained featureless. The close was quiet at 2 points to one point advance on the day.

Closing American Futures.—August, 6.11; September, 6.00; October, 5.99; November, 5.98; December, 6.03; January, 6.07; February, 6.09, March, 6.15; April, 6.17; May, 6.23; June, 6.25; July, 6.29; August, 6.32; January (1932), 6.44. Egyptian.—November 9.55; December, 9.65; January, 9.70; March, 9.89; May, 10.12; July, 10 28. Upper.—November 7.15; December, 7.24; January, 7.29; March, 7.44; May, 7.59; July, 7.72.

Spot Quotations.—American Middling, 6.48; Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc. Fair, 5.73; Egyptian, Sakellaridis, F.G. 10.70; East Indian, M.G. Broach, Good, F.G., 4.10, Fine, 4.35; Tinnevelly, F.G.F., 5.45; Good, 5.70; M.G. Oomra, Good, 3.50; F.G. 3.70 Fine 3.90; M.G. Bengal Good, 3.25; F.G., 3.40; Fine, 3.55.—*Reuter.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

American Cotton of the growth of 1930 ginned prior to August 6 totalled 573,000 running bales, counting round as half bales, the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, announced to-day in its second ginning report of the season. This compares with 303,940 bales last year. 279,568 in 1928 and 455,388 in 1927.—*Reuter.*

UTILITIES IMPROVE ON CURB.

NORANDA MINES AN ACTIVE FEATURE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The market developed an upward trend which was maintained throughout, resulting in slight advances in Utilities and some Industrials, while Oils were practically unchanged.

Noranda Mines were unusually active on the announcement that they had purchased a substantial interest in Canada Wire Cable Company, which would tend to incerase its market for Copper.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
130½	American Gas and Electric	127½	129
58½	American Light and Traction (New)	57	57
31⅛	Associated Gas and Electric A.	30¼	30⅛
3⅞	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	32	32
285⅜	Cities Service	275¼	275⅜
5½	Creole Oil	5⅜	5½
83⅛	Electric Bond and Share	80⅞	79⅞
18½	Electric Shareholding Common	18	17¾
33⅛	Ford (Canada) "A"	38⅝	31¼
123⅝	Gulf Oil of Penna	120½	120½
88⅛	Humble Oil	86	87
19½	Imperial Oil of Canada	19	19
18½	International Petroleum	18	18
28⅝	Middle West Utilities	28	27⅝
85¾	Newmont Mining	83½	83½
16⅛	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	15⅝	15⅝
10⅝	Penn Road Corporation	10½	10½
16⅛	Silica Gel. Corporation	16	16
50½	Standard Oil of Indiana	49⅜	49⅜
33⅞	Swift International	33	33½
81¾	Vacuum Oil	79⅝	79¾
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
—	Associated Electrical Industries	—	5⅜
1⅜	British Celanese Ord.*	1⅛	1⅛
2⅛	Burma Corporation	2⅜	2⅜
2⅛	Bwana M'Kubwa	2⅛	2⅛
⅛	Cables and Wireless "B" *c*	⅛	⅛
22⅜	Ford (of England) £1 shares (Ty.p.)	21⅜	21⅝
11⅜	General Elect. Ord.*	11⅛	11⅜
12⅛	Gramophone Ord.*	11⅜	11⅝
32⅝	Hydro-Electric	31⅜	31⅜
4⅛	Marconi Canada *b*	4	3⅞
8½	Marconi Marine Ord.*	8¼	8¼
20	Roan Antelope *a*	19½	19½
1	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	1	1
7⅜	Triplex Glass Ord.*	7	6⅝
6⅝	United Molasses	6⅜	6⅜

* American Deposit Receipt.
a Receipt represents four English shares.
b Warrants for shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady ¼c. up to ¼c. down. The market advanced owing to the liberal export clearances from South-West ports and on an estimate by Messrs. Clement Curtis that feeding requirements will reach a minimum of 150,000,000 bushels.. The firmness of North-West markets and rumours of export business in Hard Winters, coupled with the firmer cash position, aided the rise. The close was firm at gains of 1⅜c. to 1½c. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 90. Closing Options.—September, 89⅜ to 89½; December, 94½ to 94⅜; March 98⅜ to 99; May, 101⅜ to 101½.

Maize at the opening was firmer and ¾c. to ⅞c. higher due to the absence of important rains in the South-West and bullish weather forecast. Further advances were registered owing to the improved Eastern consuming demand and a bullish summary—following a thousand-mile trip along the main belt—claiming a poor crop condition. Light country offerings helped the rise but realising and selling by South-West interests caused partial recessions later. The market closed firm and ⅜c. to 1⅜c. up. Spot No. 2 Mixed Western, 101. September, 99; December, 93⅛; March 95⅜; May, 97⅝

Lard opened steady. The market rose in sympathy with the firmness of grains, and closed firm with futures unchanged to 15 points higher and Spot unaltered. Prime Western Steam Spot, 11.20. September, 11.10; October, 11.00; December, 10.87½; January, 10.90.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat firm, 1¼c. to 7⅝c. up. No. 2 amber Durum spot, 93⅝; No. 2 mixed Durum spot, 91⅜; No. 2 Northern Manitoba spot, 101⅝; No. 2 hard winter spot, 97⅜; No. 2 red winter spot, 106⅝.

Rubber outside prices steady, but little doing. First latex crepe spot, 9¾ buyers; smoked ribbed sheets spot, 9⅝ buyers, 9⅞ sellers; September, 9¾ buyers; October-November-December, 10 buyers, 10¼ sellers.

Rubber Exchange of New York (closing) contract "A": Steady unchanged to 20 points up. September, 9.60; October, 9.80; December, 10.20; January, 10.40; March, 10.60; May, 10.80. Sales, 43 lots.

Lard.—Steady and unchanged. Prime Western Steam, 11.95; Middle West, 11.80 to 11.90.

Flour.—Steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent., 4.70 to 5.15.

Freights.—Heavy Grain to Great Britain, per quarter, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; Continent per 100 lb., 7 to 9; Cotton High Density to Great Britain, per 100 lb., 45; Standard Bales to Great Britain, per 100 lb., 60.

Petroleum steady. Standard White in cases, 16.65; barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid-Continent Crude 33 to 33.9; Baume, 1.18‡; Pennsylvania Crude, 1.75 to 2.30.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened barely steady ¼c. to ⅜c. down. Prices fell on the receipt of disappointing cables and large receipts of new wheat, but rallied on the strength of Chicago and reports of some unfavourable showers in the Western belt. The rise was maintained on a fair export trade and the steady cash market. The close was firm ⅜c. to 1c. up. Closing Options.—October, 92½; December, 94⅛; May, 100⅜.

Rye.—Firm at 2¼c. to 1⅜c. advance. October, 59⅜; December, 61⅞; May, 67⅞.

Oats.—Steady at ¼c. to ⅜c. loss. October, 40⅞; December 41⅛; May, 45⅜.

Barley.—Steady ⅜c. down to unchanged. October, 40½; December 43⅛; May, 48⅜.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—

Copper.—Steady. Lake, Spot delivered consuming points in Middle-West, 11.12½ asked; Electrolytic, Spot delivered Connecticut Valley, 11.00 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s. New York prompt delivery, 11.00 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s. New York 30-90 days, 11.00 asked; Casting, f.o.b. New York Refinery, 10.75 asked.

Straits Tin.—Barely steady, spot and September both 10 points lower; spot and near-by New York, 29.90; Future Option, September, 29.90.

Lead.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, New York, 5.50; Spot, East St. Louis, 5.35.

Copper.—The U.S. Copper Export Association quotes copper c.i.f. Hamburg, 11.30.—*Reuter.*

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
216⅞	Atchison	211¼	212¼	77	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	75	77	226⅜	Norfolk & West	220½	220½
149⅛	Atlantic C. L.	146	146	113⅞	Illinois Central	110½	109½	70⅛	Northern Pacific	69	69
99⅝	Baltimore & O.	96⅜	97	18½	Int. R. C. Am.	18	18	73⅛	Pennsylvania	72	71⅝
176⅝	Canadian Pac.	172	171⅝	64½	Kans. City S.	63	64	110⅜	Reading	107¾	107¾
43⅞	Do. (New)	42⅝	42⅛	120⅛	Louisvl. & Nash.	117	118½	91	S. Louis S. Fran.	88⅝	89
47¼	Ches. & Ohio*	46	46⅛	11⅝	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	11⅝	11⅝	66¾	St. Louis S.W.	65	65
10	Chic. G. West	9⅝	9⅝	5¼	Do. 2nd Pref.	5⅛	5⅛	47⅜	Sea. Air Line	45¼	45¼
36⅞	Do. Prfd.	35½	35⅜	40⅞	Missri. K. & Tex.	39⅛	38½	118⅝	Southern Pacific	115½	116
135⅜	Chic. Mil. St. P.	134¼	134¾	97	Do. Pref.	94⅛	94⅛	79⅞	Southern Rly.	77⅛	75½
20⅛	Do. Pref.	20¼	20¼	64½	Missouri Pacific	63	63	218½	Union Pacific	213	209
97	Chic. Rock Is.	96⅛	94⅝	123¼	Do. Pref.	120	120	30½	Wabash New	30	29
381⅛	Erie	371⅜	373⅜	164⅝	N.Y. Central	160	158	68⅛	Do. Pref. A.	67	67½
86⅞	Do. 1st Pf.	85	85	105¾	New Haven	103	103	15⅜d.	Silver	34⅝	36

a Bid, 23¼ asked. *b* Bid, 1 asked. *c* Bid, 23⅛ asked. *d* Bid, 1 asked. * New.

INDUSTRIALS.

121½	Air Reduction	118½	118	116⅜	Du Pont Nms.	113¾	113¾	14	Nevada Cns. C.	13⅝	13½
20½	Allegheny Corp.	20¼	20	217⅜	Eastman Kodak	212	209	70⅛	Otis Elevator	69	68½
265⅞	Allied C. and Dye	259	258	64⅛	Elec. Stor. Bat.	63	63	134	Packard Motors	13⅜	13¼
54⅛	Allis-Chalmers	53½	53⅝	45½	Fox Film "A"	44¼	43⅛	60⅜	Paramount Publix	58¾	58½
132½	Am. Can.	128⅞	127½	41⅛	Gen. Asphalt	40	40½	41⅛	Penick & Ford	40	39¼
41⅛	Am. Loco.	40	40	72¾	Gen. Electric	70⅞	70	69⅛	Pullman Co.	68	68
25½	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	25⅛	25	56⅞	Gen. Foods Cor.	55	55⅛	27¾	Remington Tpe.	27	2-3/4
				46½	Gen. Motors	44⅞	44⅞	34¾	Republic I. & S.	33⅞	33⅞
56¾	Am. Rolling Mills	55¼	55	73⅛	Gen. Refractors	71½	71	53⅜	Reynold Tob. B.	52¼	51⅜
63⅞	Am. Smelt. & R.	62¾	61¼	172	Gillette Razor	70¼	68½	41⅛	St. Joseph Ld.	40	40
39	Am. Steel Fs.	38	38	23⅜	Goodrich B. F.	22¾	22⅝	65⅛	Sears-Robk.	63½	61¾
53⅜	Am. Sugar Ref.	52	52	32⅛	Hudson Motors	31¼	30	19½	Stan. Brands	19	18¾
250½	Am. Tobacco "B"	244	256½	197⅛	Ingersoll Rand	192	192	29⅜	Studebaker Cn.	28⅝	29
46⅛	Anaconda	45½	44⅞	5½	Int. Combustion	5⅝	5¾	59⅛	Tex. Gf. Sul.	57½	57¼
54⅞	Atlantic Gulf	53	53½	80⅝	Int. Harvester	78½	78½	3⅛	Tobacco Prods	3⅜	3¼
29¾	Baldwin Loco.	29	28¾	78⅜	Int. Match Pref.	76¼	75⅞	78⅛	Union Carbide	76⅝	75⅛
83⅞	Bethlem. Steel	81	81⅜	21⅛	Int. M. Marine	21	20¾	63½	United Aircraft	61⅞	59⅞
137⅜	Calumet and H.	134½	134⅜	23⅜	Intern. Nickel	23	22⅝	32⅞	United Corp.	32	31⅝
121⅜	Celanese of Am.	121½	121½	17⅜	Intern. Paper 'A'	17½	17½	88⅝	United Fruit	86	85½
45⅞	Cerro de Pasco	44⅜	44½	35⅛	Kennecott Cop.	35	34	66¼	U.S. In. Alcohol	64½	63
35⅛	Chile Copper	35	35	27⅝	Kreuger & Toll	26⅝	26½	20⅝	U.S. Rubber	20	20⅛
28⅞	Chrysler Motor	28⅛	28⅛	93½	Lambert Co.	91¼	91	20	U.S. Smelting	19½	19½
137⅝	Columbia Carb.	134	134⅜	74⅜	Lehman Corp.	72⅝	72	172½	U.S. Steel	168	167⅝
141¼	Columbia Graph.	137⅝	138	170⅝	Liggett Myers	170	169½	149½	Do. Pref.	145¾	145¾
24⅝	Cont. Baking. A.	23½	23¼	76½	Loew's Incor.	74⅜	72¼	256⅝	Utah Copper	250	250
57¼	Cont. Can.	55⅝	55½	56¾	Mack Trucks	56¼	55	91⅝	Vanadium Cpn.	89¼	89¾
92⅛	Corn Prod. Rf.	90⅝	90½	33½	Montg. Ward	32⅝	32⅛	148⅞	Westinghouse	145	144⅜
74⅛	Crucible Steel	73	73	33⅞	Nash Motors	33	33	58	Willys Overld.	54½	58
102⅛	Curtiss Aero	100⅞	100⅞	84⅝	Natl. Biscuit	82	82	61⅞	Woolworth	60¼	60½
28	Davison Chem.	27¼	27	46½	Natl. Cash Reg.	45¼	45⅝	127⅞	Worthn. Pump.	124	124
81⅜	Drug Incorptd.	79⅞	78	54⅞	Natl. Dairy	53	53	112⅛	Yungstn Sheet	110	—
193¼	Dunhill Intntl.	191¼	18	128⅜	National Lead	125	125½	*g* Asked.			

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

73⅛	Am. & For. Power	71¼	70⅝	25½	Int. Rapid Trns.	25	25	205⅝	Philadel. Com.	200	200
217⅛	Am. Tel. and Tg.	211½	211¼	45⅞	Int. Tel. Teleg.	44⅜	44¼	94½	Pub. Serv. N.J.	92¼	91⅛
91⅞	Am. Water Wks.	89½	89⅝	48⅞	Nat. Pow. & Light	45½	44¾	41⅛	Radio Corpn.	40⅞	39¾
61⅞	Columbia Gas	60¼	59⅜	102⅞	North Am. Co.	99⅝	99⅜	105½	Standard Gas	102¾	101⅛
141⅜	Comwith. Stbn.	137⅜	137⅜	54½	Pacific G. & El.	53½	54¼	36⅛	United Gas Imp.	36	36
70½	Elec. P. and L.	69	67	264⅞	Peoples Gas	258	260	170⅞	W. Union Tlg.	166	166

OILS.

35½	Atlantic Refin.	35	35¾	49⅝	Royal Dutch	48	48⅛	72	Standard N.J.	70⅛	69⅞
28⅝	California Pet.	28	28	41⅞	Shell	40¼	40¼	31½	Do. N.Y.	30⅞	30⅞
24⅛	Mid-Cont. Pet.	23½	23¼	15⅛	Shell Union	14¾	14⅞	52⅜	Texas Corpn.	51¼	51¼
68	Pan Amer. B	56⅜	67	21⅛	Sinclair	21¼	22⅜	12⅛	Tr. Continental	12	17⅞
188¼	Petroleum Corp.	181¼	131½	62½	Stand. Californla	60⅞	61	40⅛	Union Oil Calif.	39¼	39⅝

[Quotations from the "Sunday Times" New York Correspondent and Reuter's Agency.]

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

On the National programme this evening the service will be relayed from Buckfast Abbey. Music will be rendered by the Choir of Monks. Later Tom Jones and the orchestra of the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, will broadcast.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.30 (1,554.4 m.).—Time Signal and Weather.

3.55.—Children's service, conducted by Mr. E. R. Appleton; Samuel Anointing Saul, from Cardiff.

4.15.—Victor Olof Sextet; Gertrude Johnson (soprano); Dale Smith (baritone).

5.30.—Recital by the Wireless Singers.

6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: The Letters of St. Paul —1, Thessalonians Ch. 1, 2, and 3.

7.55.—Service, from Buckfast Abbey; The Bells; Sermon by Abbot Anscar Vonier; Organ Voluntary; Religious Music by Choir of Monks.

8.45 (261.3 m.).—Mr. Basil Holmes appeals for the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Tom Jones and Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; Beatrice Elburn (singer); Tom Jones (violin); relayed from Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.

10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—B.B.C. Orchestra; Frances De Witt Babcock (soprano); Mark Raphael (baritone).

5.0-5.30. Beginnings of Christian Theology—4, Necessary Controversy and Constructive Theology, by Rev. J. K. Mozley.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Wireless Military Band; Winifred Davis (mezzo-soprano); Leonard Gowings (tenor).

10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30-5.30.—London Regional.

8.45.—Mr. Val A. Walker appeals for Birmingham Children's Hospital.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—London Regional.

10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres); **NEWCASTLE** (288.5 metres); **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (200 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); and **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres). —3.55. — National. 4.15.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Anne Broadhurst (contralto). 5.30-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Mr. W. J. Boothroyd appeals for Southport Infirmary, from Liverpool. 8.50-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres) and **SWANSEA** (288.5 metres).—3.55.—Children's Service; conducted by Mr. E. R. Appleton: Samuel Anointing Saul. 4.15-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30. —Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.55-6.15.—National. 7.55-8.50.—National. 9.5.—Symphony Orchestra; Ernest Hargreaves (tenor), George Simpson (clarinet). 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres) and **PLYMOUTH** (288.5 metres).—3.55-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres); **ABERDEEN** (301.5 metres); **DUNDEE** (288.5 metres); and **EDINBURGH** (288.5 metres).—3.55-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres).—(Relay of Cork) 8.30.—Station Orchestra. 8.50.—Miss G. Gallagher (mezzo-soprano). 9.0.—Mr. James Bourke (Bheidhlin). 9.15.—Miss Constance Willis (contralto). 9.30.—Charles Lynch (piano). 9.55.—Constance Willis. 10.10.—James Bourke. 10.20. —Miss G. Gallagher. 10.30.—Station Orchestra.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BERLIN (418 metres, 1.5 kw.).—11 a.m.—"Schauet doch und sehet, ob irgendein Schmerz sei"—Cantata No. 46 (Bach). 7.—Love Songs of Russia, Hungary, Tunis, and Serbia. 8.—Wind Instrument Concert.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—4.—Military Band Concert relayed from Parc du Cinquantenaire. Selections by Band of Royal Military School of Music (Kneller Hall) and Band of First Regiment of "Guides," followed by Rubens Cantata (Pierre Benoit). 8.15.—Orchestral Concert. Overture, "Le nouveau Seigneur du village" (Boieldieu). The Shoe (Ansell). Piece for Clarinet (Stravinsky). Petite Suite (Busser). Romance for Flute (Saint-Saëns). Waltz, Liebesgruss (Waldteufel). 9.—Concert by Jack Hylton and his Band, relayed from Kursaal, Ostend.

BUDAPEST (550 metres, 20 kw.).—4.—Violin and Piano Recital from Works of Hungarian Composers. 5.10.—Orchestral Concert.

FECAMP (220 metres, 1 kw.).—10.40-11.40.—I.B.C. Concert of Dance Music for British Listeners.

HILVERSUM (announced Huizen) (1071 metres, 6.5 kw.).—7.55.—'Cello and Pianoforte Recital. 8.10.—"Bonsoir Voisin"—Opéra-Comique (Ferdinand Poise). 9.10.—Orchestral Concert.

HUIZEN (announced Hilversum) (1875 metres, 6.5 kw.).—2.10.—Orchestral Concert and Piano Solos. 6.10.—Orchestral Concert conducted by Hugo de Groot. 7.55.—Concert of Music for Strings.

MUNICH (533 metres, 1.5 kw.).—6.0.—Chamber Music Concert. Duet for Violin and Piano Op. 162 (Schubert) Sonatina for Piano Op. 20 (Jarnach). Sonata for Violin and Piano (Debussy). 7.5.—"The Marriage of Figaro" Opera (Mozart).

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—12.30.—Concert of Sacred Music. 8.0.—Café Concert. 10.0. —Musical Programme

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—1.30.—Quintet Concert. 5.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Hymne à Sainte Cécile (Gounod). Soprano solos from "The Pearl Fishers" (Bizet), "A Masked Ball" (Verdi), and "The Tales of Hoffmann" (Offenbach). Baritone solos from "Il figliuol prodigo" (Ponchielli). "Tiefland" (d'Albert) and "Hérodiade" (Massenet). Selection "Histoire d'un Pierrot" (Costa). Dance Music. 9.0.—"L'Elisir d'amore" opera (Donizetti).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 75 kw.) and **MOTALA (1,343 metres, 30 kw.).**—7.15.—"The Squirrel's Cage" play (Tyrone Guthrie). 8.30.—Orchestral Concert from Works of Lincke.

STUTTGART (380 metres, 1.5 kw.).—7.30.—Troubadours and Minnesingers—Soprano Solos and Recitations. German Ballads. German and Austrian Love Lyrics. French Ballads and Songs. 8.30.—German Music by the Philharmonic Orchestra. Marche militaire (Schubert). Overture, "Preciosa" (Weber). War March from "Athalie" (Mendelssohn). Good Friday music from "Parsifal" (Wagner)

TOULOUSE (385 metres, 8 kw.).—6.25.—Tango Selections. 9.0.—Selections from "Der Orloff" (Granichstaedten) "Paganini" (Lehár). "The Drum-Major's Daughter" (Offenbach), "Le Comte Obligado" (Moretti), "La Mascotte" (Audran), and "Véronique" (Messager), followed by Light Music.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw).—11.10 a.m.—Concert by Vienna Symphony Orchestra. Military Symphony in G major (Haydn). Variations on a Theme by Haydn (Brahms). Concerto for Piano in D minor (Mozart). Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Mozart (Reger). 7.0.—Chamber Music Concert. String Quartet in G major (Mozart) String Quartet Op. 10 (Debussy). 8.0. —Time, Sports, and Programme Notes. 8.10.—"Brüderlein fein," old Viennese Musical Play (Fall), followed by Concert of Light Operetta Music.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,335.

(The Twelfth of the Quarter.)

My first is here before you, read it well;
My last are small, consider well their ways.
Combine the two, their actors may dispel
Our ignorance of life in olden days.

1. Where this work's author went to school we may
Discover thus: give half of Shakespeare play.
2. A letter placed before a quadruped
Names brother of the man here robbed of head.
3. To some it will a hanging matter be,
And others Beauty and the Beast will see.
4. He and his brother fought, striving to gain
Something not quite the best, and both were slain. PAX.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2. not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,334, AND ANSWER.

Devout devotee
Of the Shamrock is he
Who with I., II., and III.
Tried to score.
Unlucky with those,
Yet again he'll oppose,
This his aim as he goes
Out once more.

1. A doctrine you hold, and you ought to be told
That with one letter less 'twere a dwelling.
2. Oil picture, in tones, 'tis imprinted from stones,
And quite decadently telling.
3. "In amber and red the ballet she led,
Her mother performed at the Royal."
4. Imprudent unwise. Has a triplet of i's,
Pray be careful to note and employ all.
5. Of muslin or lace, once fair shoulders would grace,
Need I say that to-day 'tis discarded?
6. Succeeding a flash 'tis a terrible crash,
And it sounds just like being bombarded.

AARON.

1.	T		E		N		E		T
2.	O		L	E	O	G	R	A	P	H
3.	L		E		N		O		R	E
4.	I	M	P	O	L	I	T	I	C
5.	F		I		C		H		U
6.	T	H	U	N	D	E	R	C	L	A	P

NOTES.—Light 1, Tent 3. Bab Ballads, Sir Guy the Crusader.

Acrostic No. 1,333 (*Crosswords*).—Correct answers were received from 63 solvers, incorrect from 67, and one was late.

LOX.—"Nance" does not answer the light.

TIKE.—With Friday's postmark, from the Channel Islands.

H. M. G.—Thank you, probably.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

BACKWARD BIDDING DOES NOT PAY.

It would be difficult to classify players in the order of their consistency in bidding, simply because this is a variable factor, and depends largely on luck. When in luck a player will indulge in more risky bids. Though most players are not consistent, but vary their bidding, still there is an interesting minority which is always very consistent.

This minority can be depended upon to react to a given bidding situation in exactly the same way on every occasion. The student of psychology will take advantage of this, and vary his bidding to suit his company. He will on one occasion overcall his own hand when he knows that the next player does not double, but goes on bidding his own suit until he has gone too far. On another occasion he will interpose a bluff bid to frighten a timid opponent from competing further, and may secure the declaration and save the game at a small cost. The temptation to suit one's bidding to one's company in this way is great, but it is a habit which is not worth cultivating, as it is only effective against poor players. Whatever the psychology of players may be, hands must be bid to their full extent. Games cannot be won without securing declarations. The player who plays most of the hands has the best chance of winning. There should be no backwardness in competing for the declaration. Time and again one sees sound callers jockeyed out of rubbers simply because they were too timid to take a risk at the critical moment. Risks must be taken both to win games and to stop opponents from winning them. If a player wishes to test this for himself, let him play for a period (at smaller points if he chooses) and consistently overcall—on appropriate hands, of course—and he will find that it will not cost him much to harass opponents and save games when he has poor hands, while later on he will win on his moderately good as well as his really good hands nearly as much as will offset his losses. I am assuming in these cases that overcalling would be done with judgment—i.e., that there will be some feature in the hand (unusual distribution mostly) which will ensure losses being limited to a reasonable amount.

In actual play bidding is often done on hands which are slightly below the minimum standard necessary for the particular bid. This is usually because the bidding situation requires that some action be taken. Here is an illustration from first-class play where the backward caller would have missed his opportunity:—

WHEN SILENCE IS FOLLY.

The cards had been dealt by Y thus:—

	♠ A K 9 5 ♥ A 9 6 3 ♦ 9 ♣ K J 5 4	
♠ 3 2 ♥ J 7 ♦ 8 7 6 4 3 2 ♣ Q 9 8	Y A B (DECLARER) Z	♠ Q J 10 8 4 ♥ K 8 2 ♦ Q J 5 ♣ A 10
	♠ 7 6 ♥ Q 10 5 4 ♦ A K 10 ♣ 7 6 3 2	

The bidding proceeded as follows: Y, "One Spade"; B, "One No-trump; Z, "Two No-tr

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A HANDSOME PERSIAN LAMB FUR COAT, worked from selected pelts, the attractive collar of Viadka dyed squirrel; lining of rich Crêpe de Chine.
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DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

Mr. James Agate is on holiday, but will resume his weekly articles on the first Sunday of next month.

THE MALVERN FESTIVAL.

By DILYS POWELL.

Malvern. Wednesday, August 20.

"THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET."

A Play. By Rudolf Besier.

The first thing that strikes one on seeing the title of Mr. Besier's play is that the author has, at any rate, perfect material with which to work. The love-story of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning is the challenge of truth to fiction; never has life more brilliantly achieved the forms to which art aspires. The dying woman brought back to the world by a man who declared his love before he had seen her; the terrifying father who must not be asked for his daughter's hand; the flight to Italy; and the chief actors in all this, the lovers, going about their business as if life were indeed the stuff of poetry—it is a story on which it would seem impossible to improve. But is it not almost too good? Does a tale in which the characters have so much vitality of their own, of which, moreover, the letters supply so exact a record, leave enough scope for the dramatist? Is he not competing with the superlative?

Story of a Crisis.

Let me say at once that Mr. Besier has written his play with singular discretion. Of the characters of Browning and Elizabeth Barrett he has attempted to put forward no personal interpretation, but has been content to give such a rendering as study of the Browning records and a natural delicacy of perception permit. What he has done is to rearrange and concentrate his material. He has taken the fabulous series of events which led up to the flight from Wimpole Street and so used it that every incident bears on the main theme, every scene forces the lovers nearer their desperate remedy. Sometimes he has telescoped two incidents. Henrietta's first suggestion of marriage put her father into such a fury that he flung her to the ground and reduced the Barrett sisters to hysterics and fainting fits. Mr. Besier has applied the scene to Henrietta's later affair with Surtees Cook, and has made it the crisis which finally decides Elizabeth to run away with her lover. Sometimes he has elaborated what in the records was merely a hint, sometimes changed a date; throughout he has shown us the Elizabeth and the Robert of the letters, but with their circumstances so adapted as to motivate the rapid action and concentrated emotion of the play.

For Mr. Besier has written, not the story of a life, but the story of a crisis in a life. The first act shows us a characteristic scene in the Barrett household. Elizabeth, too weak to do more than totter a few steps with the help of her doctor, detests the porter which her father prescribes. Mr. Barrett, in a black mood at the idea of entertaining the Hedleys next day, seizes the opportunity for tyranny. Elizabeth must drink her porter; and the whole family must be bullied into the bargain. But Mr. Barrett does not know that even his favourite Elizabeth is soon to mutiny. The second scene is the first meeting between Elizabeth and Robert Browning; at the end of it the woman who could scarcely walk with the support of a doctor struggles, alone, to the window to see her visitor go. In the third scene the love which was evident even in the earliest acquaintance has grown to passion; Elizabeth, whose return to health has astounded the physicians, can no longer refuse to listen to Browning. But she cannot bring herself to a decision; it needs the example of Henrietta to persuade her to marriage and flight. Finally, on her last day at Wimpole Street, the suspicion that her father's feeling for her is incestuous justifies her in deserting him, and the Barretts are left, standing aghast in the empty bed-sitting-room which is the scene of the whole play.

Psychology of the Father.

In all this Mr. Besier has done what all playwrights using a ready-made plot should and so few do: accepted the essentials of the story and refashioned the incidentals to suit his medium. His contribution so far lies in the intensifying of emotion and the quickening of action which his dramatic framework demands. But Mr. Besier makes a second contribution. The enigma in the romance of the Brownings has always been Elizabeth's father; how to account for aversion from the idea of marriage on the part of a widower responsible for twelve children? The play shows us a man bent on crushing in others the desires which in himself he knows to be evil; in a brilliant little episode with his niece Bella he is seen to be even now not wholly master of his impulses. But Mr. Besier does not stop here. In the last scene with Elizabeth, Mr. Barrett, as I have implied, betrays himself as a ruder version of Miss Sinclair's nineteenth century fathers. This was too much for Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, who up to this point had invested the character with a fine sinister terror. The scene faltered at its crisis; not even Mr. Hardwicke's technique could make it altogether credible. By itself the Bella episode was a subtle revelation; to add the Cenci touch was overdoing it.

But if we are inclined to think that Mr. Besier's contribution to the psychology of Edward Moulton-Barrett fails through over-emphasis, we must remember that the very exaggerations of the character provide a magnificent finale to the play—the man seeming for a moment to shrink at the news of his daughter's flight, then pulling himself up, ordering her dog to be destroyed, slowly tearing her letter to pieces. Mr. Hardwicke was superb in this scene; indeed, throughout the play he never came on the stage without making us shudder. Miss Ffrangcon-Davies as Elizabeth gave an exquisite performance. This *was* Elizabeth; there is nothing more to be said. Mr. Scott Sunderland as Browning brought the right exuberance into Miss Barrett's bed-sitting-room; I felt he was not quite up to the big love scene, but it was an attractive piece of acting. Miss Eileen Beldon was an engaging Wilson. Miss Marjorie Mars as Henrietta and Miss Joan Barry as Bella acquitted themselves with a great deal of spirit; time will soften certain small asperities in these otherwise admirable performances. Miss Barrett's spaniel ran away with a rather uncertain first act. And why were the Barrett brothers made to time their actions, whether kissing a sister goodnight or opening a letter from a runaway bride, as if they were training for the military parts in "Patience"?

Lyric. Monday, August 18.

"LET US BE GAY."

A Comedy. By Rachel Crothers.

When the curtain went up last Monday on the spectacle of Miss Tallulah Bankhead sobbing her heart out in bed the audience knew at once that it was not going to be disappointed. Kitty Brown has been deceived by her husband. Will she take him back? No. Will she listen to his analysis of the difference between married and profane love? Certainly not. "Go away!" she blubbers; and down comes the curtain as the door slams on the discomfited Bob.

When we next see Kitty she has learned the technique of the woman of the world—so much so that she has been asked to a house party for the express purpose of fascinating a man who is fluttering the heart of the hostess's granddaughter. Who should the Lothario be but Kitty's own Bob? But the student of technique cannot be expected to blurt out a thing like that. Infinitely better, she declares, to behave as perfect strangers, ignore the intrigues of grandmother Boucicault, and pray for the end of an ill-timed visit. But the intrigues are not so easy to ignore. Dierdre [*sic*], the infatuated granddaughter, notices that Bob is interested in Kitty. Confirmed in her suspicions by a balcony scene, during which people pop in and out of bedrooms as cuckoos in and out of clocks, she accuses Kitty of having played Mrs. Boucicault's game and seduced Bob, while Bob is equally inquisitorial about Kitty's nocturnal visitors. Finally, in the cold morning light which has seen so many suspicions removed from the minds of stage house-parties, everything is cleared up; divorcer and divorcee publicly claim one another, and Kitty, having vowed that she won't, she positively won't take Bob back, flings her arms round his neck and cries the curtain down.

Miss Bankhead romped through this boomerang romance with enough spirit for half a dozen plays. Her vitality, indeed, is her greatest asset; I have never seen an actress of Miss Bankhead's eminence with less technique. The success of her acting is its justification; she simply is never dull. Mr. Arthur Margetson was plausible as the husband and Miss Helen Haye amusing as the dictatorial old Mrs. Boucicault. Mr. Francis Lister put a great deal more into the part of a philanderer than he found in it; Mr. Eric Cowley was a success as an amiable and fatuous author; and Miss Joan Matheson as Dierdre had some good moments. The audience was in raptures. "Let us be gay," said the programme; and they were gay.

Everyman. Tuesday, August 19.

"THE BOND."

A Play. By Muriel Stuart.

Crude treatment of one or two characters spoilt this otherwise sincere and thoughtful play. Jacqueline Heron is married to a drunkard. As holder of the purse it is in her power to do as her children ask and banish him from the home which he is making intolerable. But Jaqueline loves her husband; what is she to do? If Miss Stuart had taken the trouble to look at the younger generation for herself instead of trusting to the conventional rendering, her solution of the problem would deserve more attention. As it is the piece is well above the average. Mr. Guy Newall gave a sensitive performance as the drunken Toby.

Coliseum. Monday, August 18.

"THE ROAD OF POPLARS."

A One-Act Play. By Vernon Sylvaine.

A short war play has been the chief item in the Coliseum programme during the past week. The scene is the *estaminet* on the Menin Road where the Cambridge Farm stood in the days of the war; the two chief characters, Charley, the general utility man, and a visitor. Gradually, as the former, driven mad by his memories, talks of the Menin Road and the marching feet he hears each night, it is disclosed that the visitor is the British officer who misunderstood his instructions and Charley the only man who escaped with him from the consequent disaster. A poignant little piece, finely played by Mr. Henry Caine as Charley and Mr. George Zucco as the officer.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

August 25.—Savoy : Paul Robeson.
August 27.—Little : "John o' Dreams" (matinée).
August 30.—Children's Theatre re-opens.

Sir Barry Jackson, whose Malvern Festival is now in full swing, is already making tentative plans for future seasons. At some date or other, possibly in two years' time, he intends to present at the festival a series of plays representative of the various epochs of English drama. He would begin with a very early play; follow it with a Marlowe, probably "Dr. Faustus"; then a Restoration comedy, preferably an unfamiliar play, an eighteenth-century piece; and a nineteenth-century play, possibly "Caste." Visitors to the festival would thus be given an outline history of the English stage. The new play now being done at the festival, Mr. Besier's "Barretts of Wimpole Street," will come to the Queen's Theatre after being given at Birmingham at the end of the Malvern season. And Sir Barry's plans for the future also include the production of a new Philpotts play.

The London theatre is quiet this week, though it is only the lull before the storm of production next week. Miss Mary Newcomb, however, is making her first experiment in managing next Wednesday when she will present for two matinées only (the other is on Friday) at the Little, "John O' Dreams," the play translated from the French of Marcel Achard by Miss Mary Grew. The cast will include, in addition to Miss Newcomb herself, Mr. John Wyse, Mr. Peter Ridgeway, Miss Nancy Cobb, Mr. Roland Culver, and Miss Gwladys Evan Morris. The run of "Jealousy" will be in no way interfered with, and even its matinées will be given as usual.

The Old Vic will open its seventeenth Shakespeare season on Saturday, September 13, with "Henry IV," Part 1. Other plays to be given during the first half of the season include "The Tempest," "Richard II.," "Antony and Cleopatra," and "The Comedy of Errors." Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," will be in the same bill as the latter; and another innovation will be George Colman's comedy "The Jealous Wife," in which Garrick appeared in 1761, and which remained a stock piece until late in the nineteenth century. Mr. Harcourt Williams will again act as producer for Lilian Baylis and will retain Messrs. John Gielgud, Henry Wolston, Peter Taylor-Smith, Eric Phillips, Powell Lloyd, Victor Peduzzi and Richard Riddle, as well as the scenic designer, Mr. Owen P. Smyth, and the stage-manager, Mr. Michael Watts, from last season; Leslie French, who played Puck in the Old Vic's last production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," is to be a permanent member of the company; and other newcomers are Messrs. Ralph Richardson, George Howe, Alfred Sangster, Wilfrid Grantham, and Francis Curtler. Miss Dorothy Green (who wishes to make it clear that she is not the Miss Green who has been left £50,000!) will be welcomed, together with Miss Joan Harben and Miss Elsa Palmer.

Mr. Paul Robeson's programme of songs at the Savoy Theatre this week will comprise "Down de Lovalis Lane," "Water Boy," "Didn't It Rain," "Ride Up in de Chariot," "Didn't My Lord Deliver Daniel," "Steal Away," "Go Down Moses," and items chosen from Schumann's "Wenn Ich In Deine Augen Seh" and "Die Beiden Grenadiere," Mozart's "O! Isis und Osiris," and Beethoven's "Die Ehre Gottes Aus Der Natur." The first act of "The Emperor Jones" will also be given.

Miss Luxton is reopening the Children's Theatre on Saturday next. The programme will include two new one-act plays, "The Deuce," by Eric Forbes Boyd, and "Pedro the Toreador," by Margaret Carter. Among the musical items will be "The Sign of the Bonny Blue Bell," "Three Little Tailors," "Chrisimus Day," "The Poor Couple," "Milking Pails," and a couple of sea chanteys. By special request "The Tin Gee-Gee" and "Green Grow the Rushes O" will be revived.

Miss Edith Evans has acquired the rights of a new play called "Dalilah," by H. R. Barbor, which she hopes to present under her own management at a West End theatre during the coming autumn. So far no theatre has been named for the production, as Miss Evans is still appearing at the Royalty Theatre in the successful revival of "The Beaux' Stratagem."

"Follow a Star," which opens at the Winter Garden Theatre on September 10, is reported to have broken all records at Manchester, and to be doing the same at Glasgow. Next week it goes to Liverpool.

D. P.

IRISH FREE STATE

SHANNON SCHEME AND FISHING.

SALMON AND EELS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

It was taken by some as a foregone conclusion that the electrification of the Shannon would involve the destruction of the salmon fishing in the upper waters. The officials of the fishery department, however, were less pessimistic, and now, after one year's actual experience and observation, it is possible to record certain interesting results.

It will be remembered that at a point about ten miles above the city of Limerick the river is dammed and diverted into a head race some seven miles long, at the end of which it falls 100 feet through the turbines into the tail race and back into the main river. Uprunning fish are therefore met by the two formidable barriers of the power and the intake dams. To overcome the former it was once suggested that the ship lift originally proposed for navigation might also accommodate the fish. This was all along regarded as impracticable if only because fish will not face into still water. In any case the original idea of a lift has been abandoned and replaced by two locks. The power dam is thus to-day an impassable barrier to ascending fish. At the intake dam a fishing ladder, which consists of a series of ascending pools of the usual type, has been provided. This is the only means of passage from the lower to the upper waters.

In the case of fish passing down to the sea, the problem was to keep them away from the turbines. In the case of mature fish this could be done by gratings, but these could not be of a mesh sufficiently small to exclude the salmon fry which, it was feared, would be drawn into the turbines and killed.

PROBLEM OF THE TURBINES.

What has happened so far is an interesting and valuable addition to the knowledge that is being slowly accumulated on this important matter. First, with regard to down-running fish. Strange as it may appear, it is established beyond doubt that large numbers of salmon fry are passing unhurt through the turbines This is a reassuring discovery, and overcomes the chief danger that was generally feared. The larger fish that miss the open passage at the intake dam and pass down the head race collect in large numbers behind the turbines' gratings, and appear to stay there. It is thought that it may be possible to sweep them by means of nets into the locks, and so pass them down to the tail race. Unless something of this kind is done, their passage seems to be blocked.

With regard to the ascending salmon, some follow the normal course up the old bed of the river, and thence up the fish ladder. It is interesting to watch their passage; their jumps, failures, rest, recovery, and final success. They lie packed thick in the successive pools, and it is calculated that a fish climbs the ninety feet in about fifty minutes. A large number of fish, however, drawn by the swifter current, pass up the tail race and remain blocked at the outlet of the turbines. It is not known to what extent, if at all, they become tired by inaction and retrace their course down the tail race into the main river, whence they may either pass upstream, or down to the sea in search of other fresh waters. It is suggested that, again, these fish that congregate at the head of the tail race might be netted and lifted by hand.

THE EEL'S PROGRESS.

So much for the salmon. The eels, though less spectacular, are even a more interesting study. Unlike the mature salmon, the eel fry pass up in still water close to the river banks. They move in a dense mass and make a ripple like wind on the surface of the still water. Those that move along the west, or County Clare bank, get up the tail race, where they collect in a dense mass and can be lifted out in buckets in an almost solid mass. After a time they disappear. Being only three to four inches long they probably tire and are swept back by the down rush of the stream. Those that pass up the east, or County Limerick bank, reach the still water at the foot of the intake dam and can get no further. Here an inventive bailiff came to the rescue. He let down a loosely plaited rope of hay from the top of the dam to the dense mass ninety feet or more below, and though invisible to outward view these elvers were seen to be passing out at the top in a steady stream. It was a clever artifice, but, in view of the large numbers, of little practical value.

A VALUABLE ASSET.

The protection of eels is more than one of mere scientific interest. At one time the eel fisheries of Ireland were of considerable value, one weir letting for £2,000 a year, and it is still a resource that should not be neglected. The last report of the Department of Fisheries records an annual production of about half a million pounds weight of fish This report, published in 1927, was for the two years 1923-1925. The report for 1926, officially promised before the close of 1927, has not yet appeared!

So far as electrification has up to the present had any effect on commercial fishing, it is interesting to note that the net fishermen in the upper waters round Athlone have had a better season this year than those in the lower waters below the power works. This shows that fish are running in quantity, and that the more gloomy apprehensions have not come to pass. This is encouraging, in view of the general belief that the harnessing of the Liffey may be shortly commenced. Our inland fishing, both by net and rod, is a valuable asset that should at all costs be preserved.

THE COMMONWEALTH BOND.

The visit of the Governor-General and Mrs. McNeill to the Limerick Show, where they are staying at Adare Manor as the guests of Lord and Lady Dunraven, is an event of local interest and social significance. These provincial shows get near to the people and give opportunity, scope and encouragement to many small farmers who cannot afford to send or hope to compete in Dublin. Indeed, they are of fundamental importance in our rural life. It was, therefore, altogether happy and fitting that the King's representative should be present at this important fixture.

The fact, moreover, that he was the guest of a leading Irish family, with whom certain of his predecessors have stayed in the past, marks a welcome disappearance of social barriers. How far this intercourse can be further fostered and cemented depends less upon the titular head himself than upon the policy of his constitutional advisers. Their position is undeniably one of difficulty. They believe—and no doubt they know their public—that a too spiritual observance of the Commonwealth bond would unite extreme elements and jeopardise a stability which has been won by resolution, sacrifice, and patience. They may be right, but the effect of this policy is to increase the element of opportunism in public life and to breed a sullen apathy in the minds of many citizens whose full co-operation would be invaluable. Yet it must not be forgotten that we are only on the morrow of a revolution, and it will be some time before the political parties consolidate and natural feelings take form in our public life.

The chief members of the cast of "Eldorado" (Daly's, September 3) are Mr. Jerry Verno, who plays Mr. Budwell, a detective; Miss Mimi Crawford (Senorita Arredondo); Mr. Donald Mather (Senhor Jose de Barros); Miss Desirée Ellinger (Senorita Elvira Urquiza); Miss Mai Bacon (Gretta Garotta, a Swedish vamp); Mr. Oscar Asche (a heavy father, Senhor Alchida de Barros); and Mr. Robert Nainby (a fiery general, Juan Fernandez Arredondo). Mr. Asche produces.

OUR PARIS LETTER

GERMAN BLOW TO IDEAL OF M. BRIAND.

PEACE APOSTLE WEAKENED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

By the irony of fate, it seems that M. Briand, who has done more than any other European statesman to bring about a Franco-German rapprochement and to soften the conditions of peace imposed on Germany, may find himself placed in serious difficulties by Germany herself. The speeches of Herr Treviranus have caused great uneasiness here, and although it is pointed out that they must be regarded as electoral speeches, they are considered as a fair indication of what France may expect from Germany in the future. Even the parties of the Left have shown some alarm about the clear intention of Germany to continue to demand further concessions, following upon the Young Plan and the evacuation of the Rhineland five years before the time appointed by the Treaty of Versailles.

There is a tendency, therefore, for public opinion to turn upon M. Briand and to accuse him of having allowed idealism to lead to weakness. This tendency is inspired very largely by a fear that M. Briand may attempt to go even further than he has yet done in the pursuit of his policy of conciliation. Frenchmen in general are thinking that the time has come to stiffen their backs. M. Poincaré in his latest speech dropped a very plain hint that there should be no further tinkering with treaties, and people here are asking themselves whether the statesman of Locarno, the Kellogg Pact, and the proposal for a European Federation will be strong enough to stand firm and say plainly that France has already given all the concessions she is prepared to give and can go no further.

There are whispers in this connection of a possible reshuffling of the Cabinet, in which M. Briand might be dropped. If such a step were taken, M Tardieu, the President of the Council, would probably take also the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, handing over the Ministry of the Interior to M. Maginot, the present Minister of War. It is, of course, freely hinted that the ideal Minister of Foreign Affairs at the present time would be M. Poincaré, but he could not enter a Cabinet of which he was not the head; and M. Tardieu has filled his office as Premier with such distinction and success that there is no question of replacing him. Herr Treviranus, by his unfortunate utterances, has done far more harm than good, for he has stiffened French opinion and aroused suspicions at a time when most other statesmen were trying to allay them. Incidentally, he has also seriously weakened M. Briand's chances of succeeding M. Doumergue as President of the French Republic.

LONGEVITY AND POLITICS.

M. Poincaré has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, and there are many people in France who find it difficult to believe that it is only his seventieth. Not that he shows any signs of age or any lack of energy, but because his name has been one of the most prominent in French politics for so long. He started young, and was only 33 when he received his first ministerial portfolio as minister of Public Instruction. Despite his 70 years, he has not yet done with politics. There have been several French premiers over 70 years of age. Thiers was 74 when he went under shell fire to discuss with Bismarck the conditions of an armistice, and two years later he was fighting with all the vigour of a young man against the intrigues and attacks levelled against him in the National Assembly. Politicians, or at any rate those who rise to any eminence, usually enjoy long life. An authority on longevity says that this is chiefly because they enjoy throughout their careers two very powerful stimulants, namely, ambition and the fighting spirit. They never have either the time or the inclination to be bored. They are always driven by the spur of some task or project which they swear they must carry to a successful conclusion, and so they find in the political struggle an elixir of youth.

THE FLOOD OF ORATORY.

The average Frenchman has a fine sense of humour, and is quite prepared to laugh at his own weaknesses. One of those to which he freely confesses is a love of oratory. He thoroughly enjoys weddings and especially funerals, because these give him a glorious opportunity to exercise that gift of making impressive speeches which almost every Frenchman believes he possesses. It is true that the Academy this year declined to award the usual prize for oratory, and several academicians complained that the art of Cicero was on the decline. It is certainly not declining in quantity, whatever may be said of its quality. Every Sunday lets loose upon the country a flock of ministers, undersecretaries, and members of the Senate and Chamber, who open bazaars, unveil memorials, or inaugurate parish pumps, always with long speeches. One well-known politician has just confessed that to many of his follows speech-making is not a means to an end, but is in itself the end, the reward, and when he has realised his ambitions and become a minister the public man's greatest gratification is that he can devote himself to the composition of speeches which he knows he will have an opportunity to deliver. It matters not whether the occasion be the opening of a new town hall or simply a commemorative tablet. The speech is the thing.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note : l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

BEAVERDALE (Canadian Pacific) f. Montreal l. Gravesend, Aug. 23.
BENDIGO (P. and O.) London f. Brisbane l. Sydney, Aug. 23.
BENGAL MARU (N.Y.K.) Yokohama f. Calcutta a. Singapore, Aug. 23.
BITTERFELD (N.D.L.) f. Colombo l. Padang, Aug. 23.
CITY OF PARIS (Ell. City) on cruise l. Palermo Aug. 23.
CRIJNSSEN (K.N.S.M.) Hamburg f. Port Limon a. Dover, Aug. 23.
GOSLAR (N.D.L.) Vladivostock f. Bremen l. Manilla, Aug. 23.
HAIMON (N.D.L.) fr. Antwerp a. Talcahuano, Aug. 23.
JAN PIETERSZOON COEN (Nederland) Batavia f. Amsterdam a. Belawan-Deli, Aug. 23.
KARLSRUHE (N.D.L.) f. Bremen l. New York, Aug. 23.
KASHGAR (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama l. Singapore, Aug. 23.
KHYBER (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama l. Southampton, Aug. 23.
MANELA (B.I.) London f. Calcutta a. Madras, Aug 23.
MONTROSE (Canadian Pacific) Montreal f. Tilbury p. Gravesend, Aug. 23.
NAGPORE (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama l. Port Said, Aug. 23.
NEWTON (Lamport) f. Rosario l. Gravesend, Aug. 23.
ODER (N.D.L.) f. Sydney l. Brisbane, Aug. 23.
PORT ALMA (P. and D.) f. Townsville l. Port Ahuriri, Aug. 23.
PORT GISBORNE (C. and D.) Sydney f. London a. Wellington, Aug. 23.
SALAWATI (Nederland) f. Hongkong l. Calcutta, Aug. 23.
TATSUTA MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. San Francisco a. Shanghai, Aug. 23.
TILAWA (B.I.) Kobe f. Calcutta a Singapore, Aug. 23.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BALTAVIA f. Danzig l. Gravesend, Aug. 23.
CANADA MARU f. Port Natal and Colombo, Aug. 23.
CEYLON f. Gothenburg l. Colombo, Aug. 23.
DALMORE f. Cuba l. Rangoon, Aug. 23.
GAELIC STAR f. San Pedro l. Shields, Aug. 23.
LOVAAS f. Copenhagen l. Gravesend, Aug. 23.
PATAGONIER f. Antwerp l. Kobe, Aug. 23.
PELAGOS f. Port Natal l. Cardiff, Aug. 23.
SILVER CEDAR f. Los Angeles l. Calcutta, Aug. 23.
TARPING f. Hongkong l. Sydney, Aug. 23.
WARD f. New York l. Melbourne, Aug. 23.
WINTON f. New York l. Hull, Aug. 23.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES.

HISTORIC MANSION WITH 210 ACRES.

The estate of Claremont, Esher, which is to come under the hammer of Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover Square on September 24 is recognised as being unsurpassed in its possibilities for development. The property as a whole has a frontage of over 4,000 feet to the main Portsmouth Road, of nearly 600 feet to the Oxshott Road, and of about 2,700 feet to Esher Common.

The beautifully timbered "Mount" is famed for the luxuriance of the growth and the variety of forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, and offers sites of unrivalled attractions.

With its pleasure grounds and some 210 acres, the historic mansion is included in the sale.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

The auction of Gorhambury, the Hertfordshire seat of the Earl of Verulam, will be held by Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover Square on September 25. Over 6,100 acres are to come under the hammer, including the stately mansion built in 1778 from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor. The estate includes 22 farms, the historic ruins of Bacon's house, several smallholdings and cottage properties, while there are nearly fourteen miles frontage to main roads.

On September 18 the remaining portions of the Lofts Hall Estate, Saffron Walden, will be offered at Bishop's Stortford. The property will be submitted in some 43 lots, including six farms and some 37 cottages in and near the village of Elmdon. At the same time the adjoining property of Piggotts, a delightful sixteenth century moated farmhouse, standing in about 13 acres of land, will also be submitted.

Over 1,000 acres will be offered by Knight, Frank and Rutley at Watton on September 19, when the Hockham Hall Estate, between Watton and Attleborough, Norfolk, is auctioned. The sale will include the mansion in a timbered park, nine corn-growing and dairy farms, smallholdings, accommodation lands, several cottage properties, and valuable woodlands.

A HASLEMERE ESTATE.

In conjunction with C. Bridger and Sons, Carvers, Haslemere, will be offered by auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover Square on September 23. The residence, a replica of an old Sussex manor house, and built of material dating back to 1585, commands magnificent views over the Sussex Weald. There are pleasure grounds, orchard and woodlands of 15 acres, while adjoining land up to 35 acres may be acquired if desired.

A freehold investment arising from four modern houses and two garages, Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5, Keat's Close, Hampstead, is to be offered by auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover Square on September 11.

Castle Menzies, Perthshire, with Farleyer Lodge and grouse moor and salmon fishing in the Rivers Tay and Lyon, has been sold privately by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The estate extends to over 11,000 acres.

Standing in attractive pleasure grounds, the residential property known as Southdown, Shawford, has been sold by private treaty by Harding and Harding, of Winchester.

RECENT SALES.

Arney and Halsted, of Leatherhead, have sold by private treaty Nos. 6 and 8, Dilston Road, Leatherhead; the Green Tiles, Leatherhead; Elm Drive House, Leatherhead; Lodina, Leatherhead; the Old Forge House, Great Bookham; 10, Arterberry Road, Wimbledon (in conjunction with Mr. Bateman); Dunelm, Kingswood (in conjunction with Harrie, Stacey and Sons); farmhouse and farm buildings at Woodlands estate, Leatherhead (in conjunction with Knight, Frank and Rutley); and the freehold property, Redcote, Ashtead.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Bishop of Gippsland. 3.15: Prebendary A. Chilton. 7: Bishop of Bermuda.
Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. L. Ahrendt. 6.30: Archdeacon of Kingston.
Westminster Abbey.—10.15 and 3: Bishop of Madras. 6.30: Archbishop of Brisbane (Dr. Sharp).
Guards' Chapel.—11: Canon J. G. W. Tuckey.
Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service, Rev. L. D. Heppengstall.
Tower of London.—11: Parade Service, Rev. H. G. Williamson.
All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—11: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley. 6.30: Rev. H. C. Money.
Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. S. Sard.
Chelsea Parish Church.—11: Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan. 6.30: Rev. Reginald Moseley.
Christ Church, Down Street.—11 and 6.30: Dr. Farran.
Christ Church, Lancaster Gate.—11.15: Bishop of British Honduras. 6: Rev. H. H. Coryton.
Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Rev. C. Sampson. 6.30: Rev. A. W. E. Dowse.
Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. D. Hartford. 6.30: Rev. H. Vimey.
Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6: Rev. J. M. Vallance.
Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11 and 6.30: Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan.
Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30: Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.
St. Anne, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.
St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield.—11: Anthem, "God is a Spirit" (Sterndale Bennett). Canon E. Savage. 6.30: Anthem, "The Wilderness" (Gosa). No address.
St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector. 6.30: Rev. W. Kingston.
St. Dunstan, Fleet Street.—11 and 6.30: Dr. A. J. Macdonald.
St. George, Hanover Square.—11 and 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.
St. James, Paddington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. L. G. Pears.
St. James, Piccadilly.—11 and 6.15: Rev. W. E. Lloyd.
St. Margaret, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.
St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, W.1.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Eric Barnes.
St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square.—11.30: Morning Service. 6.15: Rev. C. C. Hamilton.
St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11 and 7: Rev. H. C. Williams.
St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—"Don Bradman," at 7 p.m.
St. Michael, Chester Square.—11 and 6.30: Archdeacon J. H. Dodshon, of New York.
St. Michael and All Angels, Paddington.—11: Rev. R. F. Godwin. 6.30: Rev. N. E. Egerton Swann.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. —11: Rev. G. Hart.
St. Paul, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. L. F. Williams. 6.30: Rev. R. C. White.
St. Paul, Covent Garden.—11 and 6.30: Rev. R. Hart-Davies.
Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—12: Rev. J. Flynn, S.J.
Westminster Cathedral.—11: Low Mass and Sermon: Rev. J. Geraerts, D.C.L. 3.15: Vespers and Benediction. 7: Rev. H. J. Carter.
Scottish National Church, Russell Street, W.C.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. D. W. Mackay, M.A.
St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. R. Gillan.
Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7: Rev R. R. Grant Sutherland, M.A.
St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen Street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. D. Maxwell, Ph.D.
Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. John P. Murdoch, B.D.
Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Geoffrey W. Stafford M.A., D.Litt. (of Chicago, U.S.A.).
Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. F. L. Wiseman, B.A.; 3.30: Dramatic Recital by John Duxbury.
Wesleyan Methodist Church, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N.W.2.—11: Rev. W. G. Findlay, M.A. 6.30: Rev. F. Davis.
Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11: Rev. Dr. F. Brown Harris (Washington, D.C., U.S.A.). 6.30: Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A.
City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. T. E. Ruth, in Sydney.
Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.: Rev. Harris E. Kirk, D.D., of Baltimore, U.S.A.
Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—3.15: Brotherhood Meeting: Speaker: Mr. W. H. Faithfull; 11 and 7: Dr. Lloyd C. Douglas, M.A.
Kensington Chapel, Allen Street (near High Street Station).—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. E. Bennett, of Sydney.
Brixton Independent Church, Brixton Road, S.W.—11 and 6.45: Moderator, W. L. Lee.
Paddington Chapel, Marylebone Road.—11 and 7: Rev. Donald Davidson, D.D. of Leith.
Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, S.E.—11 and 6.30: Rev. John Pitts, M.A.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E. (F. N. Charrington, Hon. Supt.).—11 and 6.30: Rev. R. A. West.
St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Mariborough Place, N.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. A. F. Dean, M.A. (of Falkirk).
Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Mr. David Bedbrock; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Neville. 6.30: Mr. Percy Scholey; Clairvoyant, Mme. Bishop Anderson.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

British Social Hygiene Council.—Summer School, Digswell Park, Welwyn (until August 29).
Haslemere Festival of Chamber Music (until September 6).

TUESDAY.

Royal Horticultural Society's Show of Gladioli and flowers in season, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 6.
Southend-on-Sea Hospitals' Carnival (until August 31).
Banbury Horse Show.
Dartmoor Sheep Breeders' Association Show, Okehampton.

WEDNESDAY.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., opens Chocolate and Confectionery Exhibition, Olympia, 1.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Mrs. Thomas Guests at Hospitals' Carnival Luncheon, Southend-on-Sea.
Agricultural Shows: Devon Close-Wool Sheep Breeders' Society, South Molton; Exmoor Horn Sheep Society, South Molton; Romsey Agricultural Society, Romsey.

THURSDAY.

Agricultural Shows: East Somerset at Castle Cary, Somerset; Gowerton, Swansea; Llandilo; Monmouthshire Agricultural Society, Monmouth.

FRIDAY.

Incorporated Association of Organists.—Congress, Torquay (until September 1).
Agricultural Shows: Autumn Show and Sale of Sussex Cattle, Haywards Heath; United Counties, Carmarthen.

PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA—FOURTH MONTH OF "ALL QUIET ON THE W

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Mr. Ernest Newman is away on holiday, but will resume his weekly articles in three weeks' time.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

At the "Proms."

In the less familiar music heard at Queen's Hall during the week the seeds of immortality have not been very conspicuous. Musical works, like examples of the other arts, live not alone by their technical excellencies, but because, after experience of them, men feel that they know something fresh, not perhaps of the artist himself, but at any rate of the philosophy he has constructed for himself out of the stuff of life as revealed to him. Style is not to be decried: without it no great work of art ever was or will be. To-day, demonstrably, a certain style is within the reach of many. It is when we look within that we are sometimes doubtful whether we recognise a function (in the mathematician's sense) of anything in particular.

On Tuesday.

Not in the sense that we do, say, in the case of the concerto of Tuesday's programme—Tchaikovsky's No. 1, for piano, in B flat minor. It emerges despite some pretty ragged and untuneful playing (such differences in pitch as came from horns, oboes, and clarinets in a second movement are deplorable, and such a scramble as arrived with the *coda*, at the end of all, ought never to have been possible) and a disposition on the part of Miss Elly Ney to thrash out the more exuberant passages.

But what lies behind the first symphony of Mahler? An incredible naivety unrelieved by a glint of humour such as could only come out of the home of the Christmas card. The "programme," by the way, was deliberately suppressed by the analytical annotator. Mahler brings off his effects of scoring with a mastery that must compel the technician's wondering admiration, but the themes are of a childish inconsequence, however grandiose the method of their presentation. Four flutes and eight horns assist in the augmented orchestra, and the latter rise to their feet in the last movement—as if that could make any difference to the musical effect! It all very successfully counterfeits the mood of a fond parent responding to the request: "Make a funny noise, daddy . . . now make another funny noise!"

After the interval came the first English performance of six Wallachian dances by Leos Janácek. Here is genuine matter; but it suffers from presentation in a humdrum guise. The scoring is, in fact, the very antithesis of Mahler's in its limited scope. Probably the dances would go a good deal better with a smaller orchestra. The effect on this occasion, if rhythmical, was too heavy. Sad to say, indeed, the playing throughout the evening not only showed no improvement in *ensemble*, but was definitely the worst heard this season.

On Thursday.

The Prelude to Elgar's "The Kingdom" found Sir Henry Wood's orchestra in considerably better form on Thursday. They and we were for the moment sitting at the feet of a master around whom, indubitably, the mantle of inspiration has fallen. Matter and style are fused. Miss Dorothy Silk, who followed with the aria from the same work, "The Sun Goeth Down," recognised this perfectly and lent her art to its representation.

Uneasiness unfortunately again descended upon the orchestra and the soloist when William Walton and Bernard Shore came forward to conduct and play respectively the part for solo viola in Mr. Walton's concerto. With the change of conductors we realised how ill-prepared the new B.B.C. orchestra is at present to face contingencies of the kind, and, by inference, how much is owing to Sir Henry Wood's skill. But even when, after the perilous period of the first movements, some adjustment was reached, and the violist was playing with less uncertainty of pitch, it was difficult to detect the living force behind what is an attractive essay in style. Why, for example, was the viola the solo instrument selected by the composer?

Dr. Vaughan Williams, who next appeared to conduct his third, or Pastoral, symphony, kept a much steadier hand upon the players, and had no reason to complain of their response. What, however—to repeat the question to the point of tedium—does this symphony stand for? Nothing particular happens in its course. The trumpet passage in the second, and the phrases for voice at the beginning and end of the last movement, adroitly breathed by Miss Silk from behind the curtain, are only devices of scoring; for the rest, all four suggest an interminable bucolic rumination upon something that eludes definition. Without doubt they are far too much alike; their vague shifting harmonies are really the same thing whether they are diaphanous, as in the first two, or glittering, as in the middle section of the third, and most of the fourth.

Sir Henry Wood returned to take charge of John Ireland's "Mai Dun" symphonic rhapsody, and the results of his sure touch asserted themselves in an energetic, resounding performance. This is frankly programme music, and again the annotator told the ordinary listener too little. How many such are sufficiently familiar with Hardy's Wessex novels to have caught the allusion? Mr. Ireland's music is easy to listen to, and imaginative; but here, too, monotony is engendered by the too conscious pursuit of style.

H. F.

"SPOONERISMS."

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—The following double-barrelled "Spoonerism" may be new to some of your readers:—

The speaker intended to say: "This argument, gentlemen, will not hold water. It is no better than a bag full of holes."

What he actually said was: "No better than a hole full of bags—I mean, of course, a bowl full of hags."

Park Crescent, W. A. C. TAYLOR.

Sir,—Mr. Spooner can hardly be regarded as responsible for the following, which I find in the English version of "Gargantua" (Morley's Universal Library, p. 31):—

I am Prester Macé. Prish! Brum! I should say, Master Passé.

And the note—

Je suis prêtre macé, he would say, *maître passé*, but his tongue tripped, being fuddled. As if anyone in his cups should say, "The Chichop of Bichester loves beggs and acon," instead of "The Bishop of Chichester loves eggs and bacon." A play of words on the Benedictine René Macé. ("Chronicles of Francis I.")

Broadstairs. A. H. DAVIS.

Sir,—I think your correspondent "Septuagenarian" has incorrectly given the name of the solicitor to whom he attributes the origination of many "Spoonerisms," and that it should be "Layman," of whom many stories were told by clients. It was his practice when asked his professional opinion to launch at once into anecdote, and without further pause to give shrewd advice upon the points raised. It is said that he travelled by post-chaise as late as the seventies, and always took his own bottle of wine with him when dining out. His partner, who survived him, was also a man of marked character and irritability. On one occasion (and probably many others), wishing the dining-table cleared, in the presence of guests and servants, he violently tugged at the old-fashioned bell-pull, continuing with peal after peal until everything was removed. A small son standing discreetly in the doorway said, "Don't you think you will pull it off, father?"

Shepperton. SEXAGENARIAN.

THE GALLERIES.

THE HOGARTHS AT THE SOANE MUSEUM.

A GREAT COLOURIST.

By FRANK RUTTER.

No art gallery in London is less patronised by the general public, probably, than the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Yet, to say nothing of its wonderful collection of designs by the Brothers Adam, its Flaxman models, its portraits by Reynolds, Lawrence, Downman, and Dance, this museum contains twelve most important paintings by Hogarth, and these constitute its chief claim to our attention.

Curiously enough, Hogarth even yet does not enjoy in his own country that exalted position which is given him abroad. All those superlatives which in England and the United States are too easily lavished on Gainsborough, Hoppner, Reynolds, and Romney on the Continent are reserved for Hogarth, whom French critics almost unanimously accept as our greatest figure painter. No British painting in the National Gallery arouses such admiration among Continental connoisseurs as Hogarth's "Shrimp Girl," and in the exhibition of British art at Brussels last autumn it was Hogarth's "Masked Ball" which elicited the highest praise from Belgian art experts. At this time of year, then, when there is little of an ephemeral character to distract attention further west, it may be permissible to dwell for a moment on the permanent importance of the Hogarths in the Soane Museum.

"THE RAKE'S PROGRESS."

Almost everybody has *heard* of these Hogarths, which are the eight paintings of "The Rake's Progress" and the four of "The Election" series, but remarkably few people seem to know the originals. It may be admitted that they are not seen to their best advantage at Lincoln's Inn Fields, where the rooms are far from satisfying our modern ideas as to the ideal lighting of pictures. Their surfaces are rather dirty, and they are not too well hung, yet to see the actual paintings is to learn something about Hogarth that we cannot deduce from even the best of his engravings. Possibly it is because the British public knows Hogarth chiefly by his engravings that it is inclined to regard him primarily as a great satiric draughtsman, skilful in design. Hogarth was all that, but he was also a fine colourist and a most expert craftsman in paint. We can learn this from his "Shrimp Girl," from his "Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat," in the National Portrait Gallery, and from many other works at Trafalgar Square and Millbank. But our knowledge of him is certainly incomplete if we have not seen with our own eyes such delightful colour compositions as "The Levée" and "The Orgy" in the "Rake" series, and, above all, the "Polling" in the "Election" series. The sky and distant landscape in the last are of an exquisite beauty and refinement which show the true mind of the artist even better than the grotesque figures with which he has populated his foreground.

These random reflections have been prompted by a new series of stipple engravings in colour which Mr. E. Jackson Stodart is executing after these twelve paintings by Hogarth. No reproduction, of course, can take the place of the original, but Mr. Stodart's capable and faithful interpretations do indicate the rare beauty of Hogarth's colour, and his engravings—which are being published by the Museum Galleries—should certainly stir up all who set them to visit the Soane Museum if they are yet not acquainted with the originals.

FILM NOTES.

GANGSTERS AGAIN.

"Man Trouble," at the Capitol last week, provided yet another story of lawlessness and magnanimity on the other side of the Atlantic. Milton Sills presented himself at the beginning of this picture as a ready swimmer; so ready, in fact, that he leaped into the river after the blonde heroine, impersonated by Dorothy Mackaill, and saved her from the grave to which despair had attempted to lead her. But he was more than a swimmer; he was a gangster as well; and the rescue was but the prelude to a series of adventures in the land where the streets seem to bristle with speakeasies, and where "bumping off" is the natural consequence of an affront to a fellow-crook. Virtue and the Press, represented by Kenneth McKenna, however, triumphed at the end of this lively story, and the lovely blonde dismissed the gangster in favour of a less dangerous lover.

* * *

It was a clever idea to present at the British Movietone News Theatre (formerly known as the Shaftesbury Avenue Pavilion) a continuous news programme. The spectator was enabled to visit places as far apart on the globe as Holland and Fiji, Sydney and Morocco; he heard the rumblings of Vesuvius, listened to the batting instruction of Don Bradman, watched Cuban cigar-makers at work, and was present at Amy Johnson's reception at Hull. A very enjoyable programme, the variety of which promises to be sustained not only from day to day, but even from hour to hour.

* * *

British International Pictures announce in advance a complete twelve months' schedule of releases. The subjects still to be shown to the trade are fourteen in number, and consist of the following:—"Almost a Honeymoon," the West-End stage matrimonial comedy, directed by Monty Banks; a Richard Eichberg bi-lingual production, "Night Birds," a crook drama with Muriel Angelus; a further bi-lingual production, directed by Alexander Esway, entitled "Children of Chance"; "Why Sailors Leave Home," a Leslie Fuller farce; "Compromised," the screen adaptation of "Compromising Daphne"; "The Middle Watch," which enjoyed a long run as a stage play at the Shaftesbury Theatre; the first Bernard Shaw talkie, "How He Lied to Her Husband"; "The Love Habit," in which Seymour Hicks is the star; "Cape Forlorn," from the play by Frank Harvey; Potiphar's Wife"; "The Man from Chicago," a car-bandit thriller; an Alfred Hitchcock super-special, of which the title will be announced later; another Alfred Hitchcock production, "The Man at Six," the Queen's Theatre success; and "Sweet Nell of Old Drury."

* * *

"Raffles" remains at the Tivoli for a fourth week.

"Wild Company," featuring Frank Albertson, H. B. Warner, Sharon Lynn, and Joyce Compton, is at the Capitol from to-day.

Nancy Carroll, in "The Devil's Holiday," is the picture at the Marble Arch Pavilion this week, while "Symphony in Two Flats," with Ivor Novello and Benita Hume, begins at the Astoria to-day.

Practically all the pleasures of the rich are available to the ordinary wage-earner.—*Marquess of Lothian.*

Broadcasting should be conducted as a public service and nothing else. The ether should not be at the mercy of money.—*Sir John Reith.*

Every Englishman and Englishwoman knows a public school boy when he or she sees one.—*Dr. Cyril Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow.*

At present the House of Commons, though it may be elected in a fit of passion or upon a single issue, is absolute and despotic master of the community.—*Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.*

I can see no valid objection to the proposal to admit women to Holy Orders, except that the idea is shocking to many worthy people, and that it would possibly be an obstacle to reunion with the Eastern Churches.—*Dean Inge.*

AS WE WERE:

"A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

VI.—LORD TENNYSON.

By E. F. BENSON.

The sixth instalment of excerpts from the memoirs of Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo" and other well-known novels.

The complete work will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

During these years of the eighties and early nineties three great figures seem to stand out. They were like rocks of granite which the surge and stress of the new tides were powerless to batter or undermine. Gladstone was the first of these, the other two were Queen Victoria and Tennyson, and all three seemed antique and imperishable. Tennyson had been Laureate since 1850, he was a peak much shrouded in mist, and the clouds were thick round that Parnassus. In spite of Mr. Swinburne, who had written some biting criticisms about his "Idylls of the King," he was still, in the opinion of a large and intelligent majority, the only authentic incarnation of English poetry, and it was generally considered that when Mr. Gladstone recommended the Queen to crown his laurels with a coronet, the House of Lords was more honoured by his entering it than he. He did not appear much in London, but a somewhat famous occasion of the sort was when he attended a garden party at Marlborough House. He was there seen by Mr. Oscar Browning, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who had an amiable but insatiable passion for intercourse with the eminent. So he went up and shook hands with him, and as the poet seemed not to have the slightest idea who he was, he introduced himself by saying, "I am Browning." Tennyson must have thought that he was impersonating Robert Browning, so he merely replied, "No, you're not," and seemed disinclined to listen to any explanations.

"Your Stays Creak."

This brusqueness was rather a way of his; at another function of the sort near his country house at Aldworth, there was a young lady of the neighbourhood the dream of whose romantic soul was to be introduced to him. Her heart's desire was granted her, and they sat down side by side on a garden seat. Dead silence fell: she was far too rapt and reverent and overpowered to speak, and he had nothing to say. Suddenly he found something to say, and he pronounced these appalling words, "Your stays creak."

Nearly swooning with horror and deeply hurt at this absolutely unfounded accusation, she fled from him without a word, and recovered her composure as best she might by converse with less alarming folk. Presently she observed that he was stalking her; she tripped from one gay group to another, and always the poet followed her, like a bloodhound on her trail. The dream of her soul had turned into a nightmare: certainly he was after her, and now he closed in on her. "I beg your pardon," he said, "it was my braces."

Again, a certain Doctor of Music had set one of his poems as a Cantata, and went down to see the author in order to play him some melodious morsels. Tennyson had no taste for music, but there was nothing he more enjoyed than reading aloud, with deep emotion, in a hoarse rumble, his own verse, and so it came about that instead of the composer playing his music to the author, the author read his own poem to the composer. That was very pleasant, though it was not quite what the composer had in view. But he was very appreciative, and at a pause in the reading, he said, "That's an awfully jolly stanza." Tennyson eyed him. "Don't say 'awfully,'" he said. "What shall I say, then?" asked the composer. "Say 'bloody,'" said Tennyson.

One Side of the Laureate.

A pleasant link between the author of so much noble verse and the lover of less exalted rhymes was his affection for the form known as the Limerick. He liked its terseness; he also, it is idle to deny, took a sort of schoolboy pleasure in the hectic situations which it sometimes disclosed. Little tales of the same sort pleased him: he could tell them himself with considerable gusto. In this connection I cannot forbear to recount a story which, though I will not vouch for its authenticity, I give on the authority of Sir Edmund Gosse. He and my father were talking about Tennyson: they were contrasting him with Dickens; Dickens, they agreed, was not very markedly Puritanical in his life, whereas Tennyson was Galahad. But Dickens abhorred any sort of coarseness in conversation, whereas Tennyson had no great objection to it. Then said my father:

"Yes, that's quite true. I went out for a walk with him the last time I ever saw him, and he suddenly said to me, "Shall I tell you a bawdy story?' Of course, I said, 'No, certainly not.'"

Their talk went on for a little, till there came a pause. Gosse broke it with a touch of that impish humour of his.

"I feel sure your Grace heard that story!" he said.

My father was a little off his guard.

"Well, it wasn't so very bad after all," he said.

Swinburne shared Tennyson's taste, but his friend, Mr. Watts-Dunton, must be consulted first. "Shall I tell our visitor about the man of Peru?" he once asked Mr. Watts-Dunton. But no, "I think that goes a little too far, Algernon," was the reply, and so the doings of the man of Peru remained shrouded in a discreet mystery.

A Mistaken Image.

Throughout his life Tennyson was abnormally short-sighted, and the genesis of that sonorous line in "Locksley Hall," "Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change" is an odd instance of his deficiency. In the very early days of railways he came across, for the first time, one of the newly laid lines of rails, and did not perceive that they were metals laid upon the earth, on which the wheels of the trains ran, but thought that they were parallel lines of grooves cut in it. The mistaken image sank into his mind, and he used it in his poem. But what did that matter? A fine line of poetry was worth more than the truth about the railway line.

(To be Continued.)

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CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

THE HORACE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION.

By SIR DANIEL HALL.

Let me anticipate a possible criticism that I am about to puff my own wares. The book* I am commending to your notice is the product of the Horace Plunkett Foundation, of the trustees of which I happen to be chairman. But the inspiration under which the staff of the Foundation works comes so wholly from Horace Plunkett that I can play the part of herald and yet freely admit the bias that comes not from my incidental position but from my whole-hearted admiration for his endeavour.

Co-operation is the medicine which everyone prescribes for the maladies at present affecting English agriculture. I have just read a letter in the Press to the effect that farmers must expect no sympathy from the public as long as they do not organise their marketing so as to cut out the obvious wastages in distribution. It is so very easy to represent the farmer as a perverse individual who refuses to take the plainly indicated path to salvation, but, after all, his affair is to produce, and he may be only showing his business acumen in thinking twice before he embarks upon the very different business of distribution. Co-operative marketing might be a simple, straightforward affair if one were starting afresh in an empty world but actually the ground in England has long been occupied by an intricate organisation of traders, who are not going to give up their means of living without a struggle.

NECESSITY FOR ACTION.

Co-operation is therefore essentially a fight, to win which the farmers' organisation has to carry out the business of the middleman more efficiently and more cheaply. There is no question of eliminating the middleman, but one may hope to make him the servant and not the controller of those who produce. Clearly the necessity for action is very pressing at the present time when both complaints are justified—the farmers that they get little or nothing for their labours, the consumers that they are paying more dearly than ever for their necessaries. Every year sees commerce more highly organised, and an increase of the farmers' difficulty to get a square deal from the powerful combinations that control the market. Without a competing organisation the farmer will inevitably be reduced to the position of getting no more than will keep him at work, and since commerce knows no boundaries, the increased price will be the minimum that suffices for the cheapest producer. Have we not been hearing during the last month of black currants at £9 a ton, whereas it costs the English grower £8 a ton merely to pick them!

The argument then for co-operation among farmers is irresistible; the question is the extremely cogent one of ways and means.

CO-OPERATION IN BEING.

It is in this respect that the book under consideration is of so much value. The Horace Plunkett Foundation is not a body engaged in organising or even in preaching co-operation; its mission is to collect and supply information about the progress of agricultural co-operation, particularly in the Empire. The members of its staff have established contact, in most cases personal, with every agricultural society at present at work in England, and in this survey have summarised the particulars of their activities. A brief account is given of each society, with statements of its membership, share capital, turnover, and running costs. These particulars are gathered together in the later chapters, where the societies are discussed by subjects, i.e., supply societies, milk, egg, or wool marketing, etc., etc., and it is in this section of the book that one may learn much of the causes that have led in the past to success or failure.

One very significant fact that emerges is the growing association of the farmers' producing and trading societies with the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the great central trading body of the consumers' co-operative movement. The C.W.S. came to the rescue of many of the agricultural societies which found themselves in difficulties in 1924 with the collapse of the Agricultural Wholesale Society, and for many of the farmers' societies for the purchase of requirements, it now, with its immense reserves of capital, acts as the needed wholesaler. To an increasing extent it is beginning to purchase commodities—grain, milk, eggs, etc.—from the producing societies. For a long time the C.W.S. was regarded as dangerous by the agricultural co-operative movement. Its interests would seem to be opposed, for the C.W.S. seeks to buy as cheaply as it can for its members, and some feeling had been generated in the early days when the C.W.S. made an unfortunate experiment of starting creameries in Ireland just when the first agricultural co-operative movement was getting to work there.

230 SOCIETIES.

Happily those early jealousies are now appeased, and the consumers' body realises that it is a better permanent policy to organise the farmers to produce a steady flow of supplies of uniform quality rather than to beat down the price of individuals. The other central body that is watching over the interests of farmers is the Co-operative Committee of the National Farmers' Union, the members of which are showing a growing determination to use their combination for trading as well as political purposes. For perhaps the salient fact that emerges from the "Survey" is the extent to which co-operation, despite its many failures and setbacks, is in operation among farmers. The summary shows that 230 societies are actually at work in England with a membership of over 67,000 and an annual turnover of nearly £10,000,000.

The continued fall in prices of agricultural produce which set in about 1922, and has been so markedly renewed within the last twelve months, has made farmers realise how precarious their position is as long as they are unorganised to meet the systematic and often subsidised activities of other countries to enter the British market. It is an age of large units, and our farmers have got to regiment themselves into bodies possessing the same authority as the great trading organisations with whom they have now to deal.

By their Marketing Bill the present Government propose to give farmers both assistance to form trading associations and powers to enforce a policy for the common good. But for real success the farming community must gain a living belief in co-operation, the spirit that will inspire and educate the farmer in his life as well as in his business. This is the ideal that Horace Plunkett, to whose Foundation we owe this survey, has ever held up before his countrymen.

* "Agricultural Co-operation in England." By the Horace Plunkett Foundation. (Routledge, 7s. 6d.)

ST. KILDA.

A MODERN "ORPHAN OF THE STORM."

By W. FRASER HASSON.

Next Thursday the island of St. Kilda will be evacuated. For long the inhabitants refused to humble themselves by demanding that steps should be taken to secure for them a more accessible spot to live in. Indeed, they have been exceedingly patient in their tribulations, but this is true to their native pride. They gloried in their isolation. But this is the result of centuries of "independence" and a contempt for the whole legislative machine. With politics, both national and local, they have no truck. St. Kilda has never cast a vote after the approved pattern, and has made no demand for the provision of facilities for so doing. Nor does it contribute to the annals of crime. The Inverness-shire police are far-flung, but St. Kild is not included in their ramifications. Nevertheless, it has a voice; that voice is only felt by the outside world when the necessities of life are at stake. Otherwise the island is care free: it knows nothing and cares less regarding the lives and destiny of other peoples. For their slogan has been up to now, "St. Kilda for the St. Kildians," and a gay snapping of fingers at the world in general. But as the Atlantic becomes more surly, and the population a mere shadow, there is a variation in the tune. To-day St. Kilda intones a *Te Deum*, and has become a modern "orphan of the storm."

"THE STRANGER'S COLD."

Disease and emigration are responsible for the greatly reduced population of St. Kilda. There was a time when strangers were held in great awe. A peculiar epidemic had broken out; they called it "the stranger's cold," and natives of Glasgow and the island of Harris were blamed for it. Whenever a stranger was espied the St. Kildians held apart; thus grew up a particularly strong antipathy to all but the native element. In course of time the St. Kildians became so proficient in the art of diagnosing this ailment that they could tell the difference between a Glasgow "cold" and a Harris "cold." To this fetish, however, the natives have said goodbye; the general conditions of life are long such that they were glad to see the horizon broken by the appearance of a ship with food and other necessities.

The religion of the modern St. Kildian is of the Calvinistic genre. The Island had once its own Kirk and resident cure of souls, but even in this respect life has changed. A lay preacher suffices. Of late a great deal has been written concerning the natives, but, as St. Kilda has a never-ending story, the picture remains incomplete. For example, how many people know that one of the most amazing breach of promise frials ever staged anywhere had St. Kilda as its locale? On that occasion the natives took the task in hand themselves. They appointed the minister and the elders as judge and jury. The proceedings were held out of doors. And the parties to the alleged "breach" were also in attendance. Evidence was led for and against the claim; the jury returned a verdict in favour of the aggrieved Romeo. Note, however, the nature of the verdict: there was no monetary award; the girl had to be presented with a great quantity of solan geese, with which St. Kilda abounds, as well as a hair rope, which is essential in connection with the perilous task of capturing these beautiful birds.

TEST FOR HUSBANDS.

In this connection I am reminded of a St. Kildian custom which has not, so far, seen the light of publicity. It reads like a page from the chronicles of the ancient knights. The man who would win the heart and the hand of a lady had to be heroic. So the elders of the Island used to set a difficult task. The prospective husband had to climb the face of a jagged rock, and when he reached the top there remained a supreme test of endurance and agility. He was now called upon to perform an exceedingly difficult balancing feat, with the Atlantic surging down below. By this the elders would ascertain for themselves whether a man was worthy of the heart and the hand of a lady.

The heroic spirit was freely cultivated in other respects. Even now St. Kilda is only known for its utter inability to forage for itself; its tales, true tales, of independence and chivalry, are things apart. It has produced a Joan of Arc with variations; an old woman who was determined that "civilisation" should not come to the Island in the form of an oil stove, which was sent from Glasgow to promote the comfort of church worshippers. This decision was hotly resented by the aged dame; she argued that there was nothing in the Bible to convince her that an oil-stove was a thing of God; nay, it was of the very Devil! St. Kilda was torn in dissension over this affair; the old woman led a revolt—and won.

The oil-stove was sent back to Glasgow, and St. Kilda breathed freely once again.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

LADY GREGORY.

"My First Play." By Lady Gregory. (Elkin Mathews. 6s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

Lady Gregory is the Berthe Morisot of the Irish dramatic movement. And if we remind ourselves of the high respect in which that woman among the painters of the Impressionist movement is held, not to speak of the present price of her pictures, the comparison will appear no mean compliment. But this comparison only holds good in respect of Lady Gregory's contributions to that dramatic movement. She has been something more than a contributor besides. How important she was on its practical side, not only Mr. Yeats, who owed much to her, but every historian who has written about the movement has shown. She has just published her "first play."

The Irish Literary Theatre, she says, had ended its three years' experiment, and this little play was not intended for it, but to be learnt and acted by the Kiltartan school children. She tells us in the preface—the Irish Theatre wound up its first three years of experiment in October, 1902—that she had been staying in Venice. "But through all the beauty of the Grand Canal and its gondolas, its palaces; and all the sunshine and pleasant company" her thoughts had kept turning back to the work which had been begun in Ireland: the Gallic League, the Creameries, and the drama. It was on the railway journey home through Italy and the Alps to Calais that, to the rhythm of the engine, she began putting into rhyme the legend of St. Colman's birth; the legend as she had heard it from the old people who were her neighbours. It is a story charming in its unpretentiousness, and it might be a very pretty thing when interpreted by the unself-conscious voices of children and their stiff intent gestures.

The Verse.

It hardly matters what passage one chooses for quotation to illustrate the tone and simple, halting movement of her verses. This one may do as well as any:—

FERGUS.
I do not ask from any curious humour,
But there had been much idle talk of late,
And through the country there has gone a rumour
That Guaire knows of Rhinagh's unknown fate.

They say a bard, lately before him singing
Said but her name, and had his song cut short—

EOGHAN.
Rhinagh! What tale about her are you bringing,
And what is said of her outside the Court?

FERGUS.
They tell that Rhinagh, when her lord died fighting,
And she, a widowed bride, was left to mourn,
Came to her kinsman at his own inviting,
The old king, Colman, till her child was born.

But he from some wise woman had a warning
That her son over his should take the sway;
All that is sure is, she went out one morning,
And never came again up to this day.

Some say, her wits gone, she through Burren roaming,
Losing her way, by hungry wolves was found;
Some say the river, flooded then and foaming
Swept her to its dark places under ground.

Some thought, but feared to say, that Colman's power
Had for his son's sake sent her to her death.
But no one knows for certain to this hour—

EOGHAN.
Hush! Walls have ears—or speak with lower breath.

The Legend.

In her "Book of Saints and Wonders," Lady Gregory has assembled fragments of the legend of St. Colman, and those which concern his birth say that when his mother Rhinagh was with child, King Guaire of Connaught, hearing that she would bear a son greater than his own, ordered her to be drowned; "but by help of God the stone that was put about her neck did not sink, but went floating upon the water and she came to shore." The child she bore was discovered by a lame man, directed by a dream that he would find at Kiltartan a well which would heal his own lameness. But when he came to the place he could see no water, only a light among the field rushes, and there he discovered the child which was afterwards St. Colman. "And they took him up and they said, 'If we had water we would baptise him.' And when they pulled up a root of the rushes a well sprang up and they baptised him, and the well is there to this day." It is out of such stories that Lady Gregory wove her "first play."

She has been a good listener. She has taken down stories about the famous dead and famous events as the peasants tell them. As she said, the "Kiltartan History Book" might have been called "Myths in the Making"; and the interest of it apart from the cadence and ease of the diction, and the funny surprises and muddles, is that while we read we understand how history is made in countries where the people are imaginative and talkative, and where there are no books in the house. Old Greece must have been like the Barony of Kiltartan in this respect—to the great embellishment of Plutarch. And thus, too, in old France Charlemagne's height grew to eight feet and his years increased to three hundred. For no man is really famous till he has become a legendary figure. That is the only fame worth having, that is real fame—and yet that is unsatisfactory from an egoistic point of view. For what gratification is there in being remembered as different from yourself? Now and then a man does taste in his lifetime this fame. There is a story of Lamartine in his old age which illustrates this. His old age was as dingy and dilapidated as his youth had been glorious and easy, and once, after drawing his monthly pension, itself a humiliating boon, from a Government office, a woman asked who that shabby old man might be; but when the clerk told her it was M. Lamartine, the contrast between her private shining image of him and reality was so overwhelming that she fainted. That is fame.

Kiltartan History.

Lady Gregory's "Kiltartan History Book" and "Kiltartan Wonder Book" are amusing. Here is a specimen of Kiltartan history as it falls from the lips of Irish peasants:—

Queen Elizabeth was awful. She was a very lustful woman. Beyond everything she was. When she came to the turn she dyed her hair red, and whatever man she had to do with she sent him to the block in the morning, that he would be able to tell nothing. She had an awful temper. She would throw a knife from the table at the waiting ladies, and if anything vexed her she would maybe work upon the floor. A thousand dresses she left after her. Very superstitious she was. Sure, after her death they found a card, the ace of hearts, nailed to her chair under the seat. She thought she would never die while it was there. And she bought a bracelet from an old woman out in Wales that was over a hundred years. It was superstition that made her do that, and they found it after her death tied about her neck. It was a town called Calais broke her heart and brought her to her death, the same as the Boer War did with Queen Victoria, and she lay chained on the floor three days and three nights. The Archbishop was trying to urge her to eat, but she said, "you would not ask me to do it if you knew the way I am," for nobody could see the chains. After her death they waked her for six days in Whitehall, and there were six ladies sitting beside the body every night. Three coffins were about it, the one nearest the body of lead, and then a wooden one, and a leaden one on the outside. And every night there came from them a great bellow. And the last night there came a bellow that broke the three coffins open, and tore the velvet, and there came out a stench that killed the most of ladies and a million of the people of London with the plague. Queen Victoria was more honourable than that. It would be hard to beat Queen Elizabeth.

Characteristic, too, is this comment on a somewhat legendary though still extant person:—

The Kaiser's Son: "Isn't the Kaiser terrible to send his son out fighting till he got his death? A fine young man. It would be better to have sent him on a pleasure trip to London."

The Idiom of Irish English.

It is not, however, as a recorder of quaint things overheard or sympathetically extracted that she is most remarkable. There is a slump in things Celtic, but it is hard to believe that her beautifully retold tales of Celtic heroes, her "Cuchulain" and "Gods and Fighting Men," will not be re-read with pleasure many years hence. They are told in that pleasing diction, so much more lively, elastic, and sweet, than modern English; the English idiom of Irish-thinking people. Synge did not often pronounce upon the art he practised, but the few remarks upon it which he left on record are significant. He said that the test of serious drama, and the word serious, of course, covers comedy, "is the degree in which it gives the nourishment, not very easy to define, on which our imagination lives."

It is largely a matter of diction, and all the characters in his plays possessed an inborn love of dialogue, surprising, exuberant, and exaggerated, not unlike what Elizabethan talk must have been. They supplied that nourishment whenever they open their lips. "In countries where the imagination of the people, and the language they use, is rich and living, it is possible for a writer to be rich and copious in his words, and at the same time to give the reality which is the root of all poetry, in a comprehensive and natural form. . . . In Ireland," he went on, writing now more than twenty years ago, "we have a popular imagination that is fiery and magnificent and tender; so that those who wish to write start with a chance that is not given to writers in places where the spring-time of the local life is forgotten, and the harvest is a memory only." He took advantage of that chance like a great artist.

The Future of Irish Drama.

Note the sentence: "In Ireland, for a few years more." I do not think we shall have another Synge. "In these days" (I am quoting him again on contemporary drama) "the playhouse is too often stocked with the drugs of many seedy problems." Now Ireland rules herself she has many problems. They can only be reflected on her stage if they are handled with a militant remorselessness. Many of her poets may remain lonely and distinguished, but her dramatists, I think, will give expression to the warring elements of national life which one great cause has hitherto concealed.

Roman Catholicism, the morals of advanced social democracy, the ideals of eighteenth-century gentility, the imaginative paganism of Celtic Ireland, are all, at one point or another, at odds with each other; each is expressed to the full in different Irishmen and in others all four are at war. The powers of derision and of detachment, too, *vide* "The Silver Tassie"—are consequently developed to an unusual degree in Irish writers. We may expect, therefore, in the future, to see these forces fighting it out mercilessly on the battlefield of drama—if the censor-loving mood of the Irish people clears away. It is a large "if." At present they are too timid to produce artists who are not compelled to be exiles.

Lady Gregory's comedies are slight and amateurish, but they always drive straight at a simple, fundamental, comic situation. They are the most good-humoured products of the Celtic movement. The Irish Puck with a rueful countenance never peeps through her work.

QUEENSLAND POETS.

"Queensland Poets." By Henry Arthur Kellow. (Harrap. 12s. 6d.)

Patience, industry and freedom from flippancy have sustained Mr. Kellow in the task of surveying the poetic output of Queensland from the date of separation down to the present time. The number of Queensland poets who have published volumes of verse "must be nearly seventy, a number roughly approximating to one poet for each year of Queensland's existence." Mr. Kellow, justly gratified by the number of verse writers, concedes with regret that "the total output of verse, judged simply as bulk, is not colossal." It is, however, enough to go on with: and Mr. Kellow, amiably grappling with the material, finds it sufficiently bulky to justify grouping his poets "according to characteristic theme or to intellectual standpoint or to prevailing mood."

To the reader of English verse the Queensland poet seems at first to be a trifle handicapped by the fauna and flora of his native land. The constant celebration of the wattle and the bandicoot rings strangely in English ears, and "poetic diction" and Australian phenomena sometimes make quarrelsome companions.

Lovely from the Orient sea
Rises Luna gorgeously,
Dingoes as they see her, yell,
'Possums leave their cosy cell.

Lewis Carroll himself would have been proud to claim the authorship of "The Feast of the Bunya," by Cornelius Moynihan, poet of the tribal festival.

Each with his trusty Boomboon,
Knee-deep in waving grass,
Towards the great Thurrawonga
The Wondhamurrins pass.

And need hath he of caution,
That doth Thunburran tread
In silence forth at daybreak,
By the Kooringal led.

Far famed this band of athletes
Baiamai's priests who lead;
Beat the damp ground with mungawans
And the strange yamuns read.

And in the sylvan temple
Is lit the Goomee pyre;
Fair in Goonaba's centre
Smoulders Baiamai's fire.

Hemmed round with Warrengahlees,
Goonaba doth contain,
Yamyamun signs the Boomboons now
To the dumb youths explain.

In justice to Mr. Kellow, however, it must be admitted that two or three of the poets quoted in his book reach a professional standard; that, moreover, he makes no extravagant claims for any of them. The book is interesting as an historical record and as evidence of the invincible resolve of the human species to express itself in metre.

INDUSTRIALISM.

"An Economic History of Europe, 1760-1930." By Arthur Birnie. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by SIR JOHN MARRIOTT.

I opened this book with a certain measure of curiosity. How was Mr. Birnie, or anyone else, going to write an Economic History of *Europe*? The Constituent States of Europe have throughout the centuries reached very different stages of economic development at different periods. How, then, is an Economic History of Europe to be written? As a fact, Mr. Birnie does not attempt this difficult task, and his title is to that extent misleading. There is no mention at all, for example, of the remarkable economic renaissance of modern Italy. Neither Czechoslovakia nor Poland has a place even in the index; nor Spain; nor Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

This book gives, indeed, an admirable picture of the industrial revolution in England, with some account of the parallel (though not simultaneous) revolutions in France and Germany. He also discusses, in considerable detail, the reactions of the economic revolution upon social and political conditions, and examines the attempts made in England, France, and Germany to correct the evils of industrialism.

Town v. Country.

As regards England, Mr. Birnie is retreading, albeit with cautious steps, a well-trodden path. The history of the changes which have revolutionised industry, commerce, and transport, and in less degree agriculture, in France and Germany is less familiar to English readers, and will be generally welcomed. In particular, it was well worth while to bring out the contrast between economic conditions in France and Great Britain. How many people realise, for example, that while France has more than 5,000,000 agricultural holdings of less than 25 acres each, while the United Kingdom has only about 350,000 under 50 acres each, Germany has more than 5,000,000 under 50 acres? Or again, that while in the United Kingdom the rural population is only 20 per cent. of the whole, in France it is well over 50? Even in France, however, the town is gaining at the expense of the country, for seventy years ago only 25 per cent. of her population was urban; to-day 46 per cent. of her people dwell in towns. In Germany the urbanisation movement has been much more marked than in France, and to-day over 64 per cent. of the German population is town-dwelling, as against 39 per cent. in 1875.

Marxism.

The greater, and perhaps the more interesting, part of Mr. Birnie's book is, however, devoted to the repercussion of economic changes upon the political and social movements of our time. Urbanisation, though undoubtedly increasing the wealth of nations, has accentuated, if it has not created, problems for which, as yet, no complete solution has been found. Socialism itself represents a confused effort to find a remedy for admitted evils. Mr. Birnie traces clearly the development of Socialist opinion in Great Britain, France and Germany, and his commentary on the story is marked by good sense. Referring to the parodox of the popularity and influence of Marxism, he finds a partial explanation in the fact that "so few disciples of Marx have taken the trouble to read his books." Nor can anyone blame them for this omission. It must, as Mr. J. M. Keynes has observed, "always remain a portent for the historian of opinion—how a doctrine so illogical and so dull [as that of Karl Marx] can have exercised so powerful and enduring an influence over the minds of men, and through them the events of history." Mr. Birnie offers an explanation. The portent is due, as I have said, partly to the fact that Marx is more quoted than read: partly to the fact that "to the proletariat, Marxian Socialism is not a theory, but a banner. . . . *Das Kapital* is not an economic treatise, but a war cry" (p. 122). That is eminently true.

Unemployment Insurance.

Considerable space is allotted to the political and the industrial labour movement, and also to the history of Co-operation, Profit-sharing, and Co-partnership. Mr. Birnie is, perhaps, at his best in dealing with the co-operative movement, though there are also useful chapters on Factory Legislation, the Poor Laws, and Social Insurance. In reference to unemployment insurance, Mr. Birnie points out, truly enough, that "from the very first the unemployment scheme was applied to conditions and purposes for which it was never intended, and it is not surprising that the strain proved almost too much for it." I should amend this sentence only by the omission of "almost." The "Fund" has long been hopelessly bankrupt, and it will be one of the first tasks of a Conservative Government, when returned to power, to differentiate between insurance and pauperism. The "dole" is an inaccurate and insulting term to apply to benefits for the provision of which the recipient has contributed: it is more accurately, but not too happily, applied to the receipt of poor relief. The sooner it disappears from currency the better for clarity of thought and purity of administration.

AN UNEXPLOITED LAND OF BEAUTY.

"The Harz Mountains." By Christopher Marlowe. (Bodley Head. 8s. 6d.)

Mr. Christopher Marlowe has done a genuine service to the English lover of easily accessible Continental beauty-spots by the publication of this delightful record of a town in the Harz Mountains. Why a district lying within an easy day's travel of London, and replete with every possible attraction, "glorious scenery, ancient towns, thrilling underground caverns, beautiful waterfalls, ruined castles, romantic rivers and a folk-lore rich in superstitions" should have been so ignored by the wandering Englishman and so neglected by the writer and the painter seems, after the perusal of Mr. Marlowe's pages and the contemplation of the illustrations which adorn them, an unfathomable mystery. Delightful as literature, his book is worth the attention of all travellers who, weary of the familiar round of Continental travel, ask for some new resort.

THE QUEEN'S BAYS.

"The History of the Queen's Bays (the 2nd Dragoon Guards), 1685-1929." By Frederic Whyte and A. Hilliard Atteridge, from material collected by Major H. W. Hall. (Cape. 35s.)

The Great War has had the useful effect of reviving the interest in regimental history which Richard Cannon, the veteran clerk at the Horse Guards, was the first to inspire systematically, if in severe official form, between 1836 and 1853. Naturally, under this impulse, the part tends to become greater than the whole, so that, though the Queen's Bays was raised, as the Earl of Peterborough's Regiment of Horse, in 1685, beginning its war service at the Boyne in 1690, the first 129 years of its history, with its five-and-twenty campaigns or battles which Cannon described up to 1837, occupy only 168 out of 513 pages.

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For Further Publishers' Announcements see page 8.

BECKFORD AS GOSSIP.

"The Vision: Liber Veritatis." By William Beckford: edited with an introduction and notes by Guy Chapman. (Constable. 18s.)

For a large part of his life the author of "Vathek" was the subject of a great deal of gossip—much of it well justified; and he ended it as a disillusioned and impoverished septuagenarian by gossiping about the great in his "Liber Veritatis," which is now published for the first time.

Beckford was the grandson of a peer, for his mother was a granddaughter of the sixth Earl of Abercorn—not the daughter, as Mr. Chapman says, curiously enough within a few lines of correcting a similar mistake he made in a previous Beckford edition. He himself married a peer's daughter; his daughter married a Duke; and he tried hard to become a peer himself. When he saw how some others had captured coronets he grew angry and made the appearance of "Lodge's Peerage" the occasion of expressing his views.

History of "Lodge."

The history of "Lodge" is very curious. First issued in 1827-9 in four duodecimo volumes, it was really the work of Anne, Eliza and Maria Innes, although the learned Lodge, in a benevolent mood, lent it his name. Whatever there was of Lodge himself disappeared in our own day, for the text was ultimately jettisoned in favour of the admirable peerage first issued in 1879 by the indefatigable Joseph Foster, the pioneer of beautiful decorative arms in books of this class.

Imbued with the same idea as Oscar Wilde, a kindred soul, who once said that the peerage was the best thing the English have done in the way of fiction, Beckford set out, as he told the unreliable Redding, to "pull the peerage about sadly." Some of his butts, such as Sir Hugh Smithson, who "borrowed his noble consort's rich armorial petticoat to cover his nakedness" and became a "Percy by Act of Parliament," were obvious and easy. Of course he wholly lacked the minute historical equipment of Horace Round, though he could write quite as vindictively. But as a millionaire host he knew the Quality intimately and must have picked up a great deal of gossip.

It would need the immense knowledge of a man like Mr. Horace Bleackley, who is familiar with the bypaths of eighteenth century chronicles—Mr. Chapman checks Beckford merely by "G.E.C."—to say how much of Beckford's gossip can be called "Veritas" and how far it was on a par with "The Abbey of Kilkhampton," for the bent of "the Caliph's" mind gave him the quality of the "Arabian Nights," as is shown in "The Vision," which, written when he was only seventeen, has the same florid quality as "Vathek." But Mr. Cokayne and his nephew, Mr. Vicary Gibbs, would certainly have gutted the "Liber Veritatis" to enliven the immortal "G.E.C."

An Abingdon Secret.

There is no reason at any rate to doubt the truth of Beckford's notes on the Abingdon peerage. All that "G.E.C." can tell us about the third Earl of Abingdon's consort, whom he married at Florence, was that she was "Florence Anna Maria, daughter of Sir John Collins (of Chute Lodge, Hants?)," who is described in Collins's peerage as "a gentleman of Scottish extraction." But Beckford suggests that she was a singer:—

> La Signorina Collins professed the science of sweet sounds with much success before she became Countess of Abingdon. So did her ladyship's brother, a tall sallow Italian costumed like the portraits of Corelli and (*sic*) whom I remember perfectly well visiting my mother more than half a century ago in the capacity of her teacher of the guitar.
>
> This respectable lutanist and one of the very last of that interesting tribe of serenaders had a niece, the Lady Elizabeth Bertie, who proved her sincere desire of encouraging the elegant arts by taking as a husband an admirable artist in his own walk, my most esteemed and right entirely approved dancing master, Signor Gallini, afterwards Sir John [a Papal honour]. Providence did not, however, smile upon this union, which could only be called one by courtesy. . . . His pleasant home, once so lively with the notes of the harmless kit and good-natured fiddle, now re-echoed the shriller accents of her ladyship's tongue, and the victim of this shrewish clatter has often been heard to declare in the anguish of his heart that, should Heaven be pleased to remove his right honourable consort, no consideration upon earth should ever engage him again to take another Lady Bertie to his legal embraces.

One of the most interesting points about the "Liber Veritatis" is the way in which Beckford classified marriage tendencies in the peerage, such as the alliance of peers' daughters and widows with their family doctors—"pulse feeling beleaguerers" as he called them. "Who was the father of the great Sidmouth?" he asks. "An apothecary. . . . Who but an apothecary *ab ovo*, an efficient working apothecary was Lord Glenbervie?" People who like gossip will love the "Liber Veritatis," and it is certain to figure in the future volumes of the new "G.E.C.," which has still half the alphabet to tackle. We are glad to get the "Liber," but why, oh why, did not Mr. Chapman index it?

HAECKEL'S LOVE STORY.

"The Love Letters of Ernst Haeckel written between 1898 and 1903." Arranged from the correspondence by Johannes Werner, translated from the German by Ida Zeitlin. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)

When Haeckel received in his laboratory at Jena in January, 1898, a letter from Franziska von Altenhausen, in admiration of his "Naturliche Schopfungsgeschichte," which English readers know as "Creation," there was something of the touch of Hilda Wangel's visit to Solness, the master-builder of Ibsen's play; but only something, for Franziska came as disciple and not, like Hilda, to domineer. For both Haeckel, who was 64, and the lonely young aristocrat, who was only 30, the hailing was as if the two had always been destined to meet, and it was not long before they became devoted friends. The friendship, which blossomed into something very like love, for he came to call her "My beloved Franziska," while she would sign herself "Your Own," certainly meant much for both, especially that day eighteen months after her first letter when she visited him in his laboratory and he kissed her. In his last letter to her, written from Rapallo when she was dying of heart disease—she flickered out two days later—he spoke about the "spiritual double life" he had been leading since "that fateful June 17, 1899," when he kissed her.

From first to last they spent only fifteen days together, but they were never out of one another's minds, and the constant letters they interchanged make remarkable reading, not least as concerns the woman, who could speak to the old professor—almost old enough to be her grandfather—as she could speak to nobody else in the world. The correspondence between the oddly matched pair makes a very beautiful and moving book, which will become a classic.

A FAIRY TALE.

"The Country of Thirty-six Thousand Wishes." By André Maurois. Translated by Katharine I. Douro. Illustrated by D'Adrienne Ségur. (Heinemann. 6s.)

Admirers of M. Maurois' darting wit will enjoy meeting him in a new guise—as the writer of a children's story. "The Country of Thirty-six Thousand Wishes" tells of the dream-adventures of Michelle, who was never top of her class, and who, for that merit, was admitted to fairyland (where six eights make anything you please). The trouble in fairyland was that, since every fairy wanted something different and every fairy got her wish, the wishes cancelled out and the result was negligible; so that, after a short time spent watching the Queen turning chairs into sofas and tables into lamps, Michelle was really not sorry to go home. The next time she tried to use the ticket she had been given for fairyland her arithmetic was too good, and the doorkeeper turned her back. An amusing little story, with all the inconsequence commonly supposed to delight the heart of a child.

NEW FICTION.

MR. CHESTERTON'S "CROOKS."

"Four Faultless Felons." By G. K. Chesterton. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)
"A Note in Music." By Rosamond Lehmann. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)
"The Voice of One——." By John Lindsey. (Chapman and Hall. 7s. 6d.)
"Mrs. Fischer's War." By Henrietta Leslie. (Jarrolds. 7s. 6d.)
"Vallejo Kitty." By Ann Knox. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)
"Mario and the Magician." By Thomas Mann. (Secker. 5s.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Mr. Chesterton's "Four Faultless Felons" are precisely the paradoxical paragons whom you would expect to find in one of his books and nowhere else. His murderer very naturally does not kill. His pickpocket manages to put good money into the pockets of those lucky enough to be "robbed" by him. The professional misconduct of his doctor is conducive to the best interests of the medical profession. And the ex-footman of Pavonia, who betrays his four fellow-conspirators for a large sum of money and the King's niece in marriage, is really betraying nobody at all, not even himself.

They are sadly misunderstood men, these four "felons," and they are peculiarly unfortunate inasmuch as a young woman invariably prevents them (from the most admirable of motives) from enjoying the full fruits of their virtue. Naturally they form their own club, at which tales are told to possible candidates. Strange and fantastic tales they are, though, except for the Pavonian story, not perhaps the most dexterous that Mr. Chesterton (himself, surely, a good candidate) has written, yet none is without its own subtle thrill, and all have that touch of beauty which is so seldom absent from his work. It is an exhilarating book, which will please every one of Mr. Chesterton's many admirers.

CLEVER BUT DULL.

I did not read "Dusty Answer," but heard very wonderful things said about it. Its successor, "A Note in Music," may be exceedingly clever, but it seems to me to be exceedingly dull. Its story is a poor wisp of a thing, and not too clearly set forth. (Time and again you have to ask yourself which of the characters is taking the stage.) I found myself speedily wearying of the two unhappily married women who are set down in a north country town. A young brother and sister arrive and liven things up for a while, but after their departure affairs remain much as they were. All of which, no doubt, is life as others besides Miss Lehmann find it, but it is hardly exciting.

The writing is good and the atmosphere of the town is subtly suggested. On the whole, too, the portraits are drawn with a pen which is more than ordinarily skilful. But, to be frank, I read it through without much enjoyment, and cannot help wondering whether the previous book was not overpraised.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Mr. Lindsey is a young writer of whom much should be heard in the future. His "Molten Ember" had its faults, but did not lack distinction. Its successor shows him in a very different vein. Notoriously it is dangerous to retail a biblical story, even without modern "rearrangements." "The Voice of One——" is the story of John the Baptist, retold sincerely, reverently, and with a wealth of vivid detail. It is a courageous experiment which, to my mind, comes as near to success as any story of the kind can hope to do in the form of fiction. And it will not give offence.

Mr. Lindsey gives his imagination full play, and his embroidery is certainly picturesque, but the story, as we know it, is big enough to stand by itself, and here it is allowed to do so. We see John as a strange boy, living on the hills and preparing himself for the new mission; we see him driven out from the villages, laughed at and scorned, but afterwards listened to even in the unlikeliest corners, understanding the form that his mission must take and allowed to baptise Jesus Himself. We see him, too, doubting not only himself but the Christ, and then bearding Herod and going to his death in a final conviction that he has understood the truth. It is a fine piece of work, upon which Mr. Lindsey may be justly congratulated.

WAR AND THE "MIXED" MARRIAGE.

Mr. Galsworthy is enthusiastic about "Mrs. Fischer's War," which, he says, "makes you think." It tells a story which, I suppose, might very easily have happened. Carl Fischer is a German who has lived most of his life in England, but omitted to become naturalised. He has married an Englishwoman, and has a son at a public school. To all intents and purposes, it seems, he is an Englishman. But an unlucky holiday in Germany with his wife just as Europe is going war-mad brings with it a conviction that after all he is a German. His wife manages to return home, but he stays where he is. And so, in due course, you have father and son fighting on opposite sides.

Janet Fischer's history during the next four years is truly dreadful. The poor woman receives scanty sympathy even from her relations. Technically she is a German, and that is a crime hardly less heinous than murder. The absurdest slanders are current about her, and she is not allowed even to work. Her boy regards his father as his bitterest enemy. It is an abominable ordeal for a woman, and it is a wonder that Janet manages to "carry on." Miss Leslie, however, has some pity for her, and brings back both father and son, badly maimed it may be, but still alive. The writing is not very good, but the story certainly "makes you think."

AN AMERICAN PEERESS.

"Vallejo Kitty" is one of those fairylike romances which bear small relation to life, but which you are prepared to accept for the time being because they are sufficiently entertaining. Kitty begins her surprising career in a San Francisco brothel, and ends it safely and most respectably ensconced in the British peerage. She saves her money (which increases, I thought, at a rate almost too romantic), and "being innately clean-minded" has no trouble whatever in getting rid of her troublesome past. She comes to England, reforms a wastrel, and is ultimately presented at Court. I could point out a dozen very odd mistakes, but they hardly matter. Kitty is good enough fun as she is.

A CONJURER'S SHOW.

"Mario and the Magician" is Herr Thomas Mann's latest novelette. It is badly constructed—the opening scenes have nothing to do with what follows—but it contains the most interesting account of a conjuring and thought-reading entertainment that I have ever read. This really is wonderfully good, and its dreadful climax, if too abrupt, is not, I think, too far-fetched. But what a pity that Cipolla does not make his appearance on the very first page! However, he is well worth waiting for, and I could wish that we had had more of his adventures and less of his audience's.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"History of English Literature." Translated from the French of MM. Legouis and Cazamian. (Dent. 18s.)

Every student of English literature, and especially those who take an interest in the views entertained on the Continent regarding its history and development, will extend a warm welcome to this one-volume reprint of the admirable study, reviewed at the time of its original appearance in these columns, by Messrs. Legouis and Cazamian. Many admirable appreciations of English literature have appeared in France of late years, but it is not too much to say that the book now under consideration is, in many important respects, the best which has been accomplished since the appearance of Hippolyte Taine's monumental work, well over half a century ago.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE LOVE LETTERS OF ERNST HAECKEL.
Edited by Johannes Werner. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)

MRS. GRUNDY.
By Leo Markum. (Appleton. 21s.)

ON THE TRAIL.
By Frank Harris. (Lane. 7s. 6d.)

THE FORTY-SECOND PARALLEL.
By John dos Passos. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)

Something like a political sensation will be created to-morrow week by the publication by Mr. Cape of a book called "The Soviets in World Affairs," in which the author, Louis Fischer, publishes a secret memorandum which is said to have been made by the French and English, negotiated by Clemenceau and Lord Milner in 1917, by which France was to get the Ukraine, the Crimea, and Bessarabia, while the Cossack territories, the Caucasus, Armenia, Georgia, and Kurdistan were to fall to Great Britain. The agreement, which was hinted at by Mr. Churchill in "The Aftermath" and in the Denikin memoirs, has not been published before.

* * * *

The literature of politics occupies a permanent place in Cassell's list, which contains Mr. Wyatt Tilby's study of Lord John Russell; the Gladstone papers, of which the full particulars are still wanting; the diaries of John Bright; Lord Balfour's fragmentary autobiography, and Mr. Spender's book about Sir Robert Hudson, who was Treasurer of the Liberal Federation, although it was his work on the Red Cross during the war that made him really known to the public.

* * * *

An adequate life of Mme. Roland, the "first of the feminists," has long been a great desideratum. It has now been supplied by the Tiger's daughter, Mme. Madeleine Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, in a translation by Mr. Laurence Vail, which Longmans will publish this week. I am told that Mme. Clemenceau-Jacquemaire writes with much of the vigour of her very vital father.

* * * *

Notwithstanding constant statements that the war story is over, we are getting two war books this week. One of them, "War Letters of Fallen Englishmen," edited by Mr. Laurence Housman and published by Mr. Gollancz, quotes nearly a hundred letters by distinguished officers, some of which have already been published; while Mr. Blunden has edited for Eyre and Spottiswoode "Great Short Stories of the War" by over sixty authors.

* * * *

Enthusiasts for the sea will be catered for by the story of Captain Kidd in "Notable British Trials," published by Hodge; by Mr. Geoffrey Rawson's "Bligh of the Bounty"; and by "The Case for the Sea Serpent," by Commander Gould, who believes in the monster. The last two books will be issued by Philip Allan.

* * * *

In spite of his activities in the City, Lord Birkenhead will be represented by two new books this autumn. For Cassell he has written "Views and Reviews," dealing with various subjects such as the war, capital punishment, Bolshevism, and strikes; while for Hutchinson he has written "Turning Points in History," ranging from the conversion of Paul to the problem of the Polish Corridor.

* * * *

A notable event, the fifteenth centenary of the death of St. Augustine, which occurred at Hipp on August 28, 430, when it was being besieged by the Vandals, will be celebrated by the appearance on that day through Sheed and Ward of "A Monument to St. Augustine," containing essays by ten Roman Catholic scholars, including Father Martindale, S.J.

* * * *

Mr. Norman Hillson must have spent a busy year, for he has two books coming out this autumn through Mr. Marriott. The first of them, which appears early next month, deals with "Italian Artists as Men," while the other is "The Intimate Life of the Queen of Sheba." Both will be issued under his pen name of Norman Hill.

* * * *

Major George Cornwallis-West, perhaps inspired by his distinguished stepson, is giving us, through Putnam, a sort of autobiographical book called "A Little About a Lot of Things." Full of anecdotes, it is a record of past years and friends.

* * * *

The Craftsman Series, which the Cambridge University Press is publishing in half-crown volumes, is a capital idea. Tomorrow we get selections from the late Mr. George Sturt's classic book, "The Wheelwright's Shop," and later on Robert Stevenson's book on "The Building of the Bell Rock Lighthouse" and Nasmyth's autobiography.

* * * *

Sir Ernest Benn lays great stress on the book he is publishing next week, "Advice to a Son," which Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, wrote to his son in 1609, for he describes it as a "literary discovery of the first importance." Percy was certainly an extraordinary man, whose scientific experiments earned for him the title of "The Wizard Earl." It was to him that George Peele dedicated his "Honour of the Garter," in 1593.

* * * *

Mr. Edward Marjoribanks is engaged upon a life of Lord Carson, with the full consent of his subject himself. "Whereas," he says, "I have at my disposal a great amount of letters written to him, there are naturally very few of his own letters among his papers. I should be very grateful for any of his own letters, and also for personal reminiscences of him, especially of his professional career at the Irish and the English Bar and of his early years."

J. M. B.

THREE SPORTS.

"The Book of the Two Maurices." By M. J. Turnbull and M. J. C. Allom. (Allom. 12s. 6d.)
"What's Wrong with Your Game?" By H. B. Martin. (Lane. 7s. 6d.)
"Oar, Scull, and Rudder: A Bibliography of Rowing." By F. Brittain. (Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.)

The two cricketers, Big and Little Maurice, as their colleagues called them, give in the first of these books an account of the last M.C.C. tour in Australia and New Zealand. There was much good cricket, but there was also much fun and frolic. Full scores are included for the serious student, but it is the little unofficial peeps which give to this well-illustrated volume its particular charm. And how pleasant to find Maurice Allom writing verse! It may not be quite so cunning as his wilier ball, but at least it has something to say. There were tiny mishaps now and then, but the players seem to have enjoyed themselves, and this book, which will assuredly find more than the single reader whom big Maurice thinks he may reasonably obtain, is an agreeable memento of their trip.

So much for cricket. In Mr. Martin's company we go on to the golf-course for the express purpose of improving our game. This will follow almost as a matter of course, for he is a friend indeed, particularly to the man whose proper handicap would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 56. He coaches largely by means of diagrams and sketches—all most clear and illuminating—but his letterpress is equally good. And he is not old-fashioned. The latest methods adopted by the experts are set forth in the most engaging way, and there is hardly a famous golfer who is not shown in action. This must surely be one of the most useful "aids to better golf" ever printed.

Mr. Brittain's book is of a more specialised kind, and it is a little curious to find that it is the only one in the field (if so dry-bobbish a term may be permitted). Every conceivable kind of publication finds a place in the list, and as there is a fair sprinkling of most useful notes, the little book admirably fulfils its purpose.

Outstanding Reviews

"The book which all the admirers of Mr. Mason's skill and breadth have been waiting for him to write."—Evelyn Waugh in *The Graphic.*

THE DEAN'S ELBOW
By A. E. W. MASON

"Sapper is here at his cheeriest and best." *Sunday Times.* "Yet another success to this talented writer and the cheery spirit that informs his work."—*Morning Post.*

TINY CARTERET
By SAPPER

"Here the simple magic of O. Douglas has full scope."—*Scotsman.* "Miss Douglas has a gift for creating positive friendships between readers and characters."—*Country Life.*

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS
By O. DOUGLAS

"New cause for admiration... Undoubtedly the best that Mr. Oppenheim has done for a very long time."—*Notts Guardian.*

THE LION & THE LAMB
By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

"Tremendously competent. Exciting and quick-moving."—Frank Swinnerton in the *Evening News.*

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"The story bubbles along."—*Daily News.* "The human drama is at once amusing and melancholy. But the final is blissful, by which time the reader has revelled in some of the most artistic of recent writing."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

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¶ *A Library List.*

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

CUSTARD.

By E. V. LUCAS.

A reader of this paper requests me, almost defies me, for no given reason, but, I suspect, with malicious intent—to write about custard. It is not a theme that I should ever have chosen, because the scheme of this column is to touch only upon such things as, first interesting me, will afterwards, I hope, interest others; but nearing the end of a life spent in not being disobliging, I must comply.

* * * *

Custard, then.

* * * *

My earliest recollections of custard comprise my earliest recollections of Sunday, for the delicacy—as it was then—appeared always on that otherwise rather grim and forbidding day, at lunch, in little glasses, with a powdering of nutmeg on the top, eaten, by me, in tiny sips, to prolong the rapture, but by the less conscious poured over stewed fruit. There was no variation in this sacred routine: Sunday meant custard, which was an admirable rule of life; and custard meant Sunday, which was a less admirable, with the mitigating circumstance that by the time the custard arrived, the dreary, idle, desolate day, that interruptor of fun, carelessness and activity, was half over. It is long since a glass of custard confronted me, but I hope that the children of the present day are as much excited by it as I used to be.

* * * *

But if custard in glasses or cups, the true custard such as can no longer be made, has passed out of my life, another custard came recently into it; the custard in the custard apple, which grows in profusion and perfection in the island of Madeira, where I found it this last winter and ate immoderately. I don't say that if I had had the naming of this fruit I should have used either word, for there is as little likeness to custard as to apples in its flavour and texture; but there it is, and if, whenever Madeira is mentioned, I think more of this strange product than of the sledges that descend the mountain, or of the wine that is grown there, or the embroidered linen that is forced on you there, or of the big steamers in the harbour of Funchal—which is no harbour—or of the all-powerful name of Blandy, it is, I suppose, because I am a greedy fellow.

* * * *

But what an amusing island! From the moment the ship's anchor drops and the diving boys begin to court death from pneumonia for pennies, and the linen merchants spread and hang their wares on the decks, to the moment when the anchor is weighed and the linen merchants take down their washing, and the diving boys cease to pursue their monotonous and perilous industry, there is entertainment. One goes first to the station because the day in Madeira is all mapped out, and there is no deviation possible. You pay your thirty shillings for the prescription, and take the six doses: that is to say, the passage from the ship to the quay, the drive to the station, the journey up the mountain, the lunch at the top, the descent by toboggan, and the return to the ship. Thus have you seen Madeira. But, unless the restaurant is more than usually generous, the custard apples are an extra.

* * * *

As one of the many leaflets remarks: "A visit to Rome without seeing St. Peter's, or a stay in Egypt and not gaze upon the mysterious pyramids, would seem a travelling paradox. Calling at Madeira without ascending the Mount Railway is a travelling failure." This is true. Sitting in the open train, which is pushed upwards by a panting engine, you see, as from a stall, the whole eastern panorama, and, the carriages being open, enjoy the scented air. Close at hand are the coloured villas, which, by an optical delusion, seem to be falling down, the terraced gardens, scarlet pointsettia, purple bougainvillaea, bananas, bamboos, mimosa, eucalyptus. In the distance is the sea and one's liner reposing on it, so enormous when one disembarked but now diminished to a river steamboat. Little boys and girls run beside the train flinging camellias at the passengers and crying "Give me penny," "Give me cent." Honourable passengers return the flowers or pay up; the dishonourable keep them and say nothing. At the top there is lunch, served, when I was there, by stewards from an American liner, for most of the company was from that vessel. Round-trippers. You could hear the West a-middling on every side.

* * * *

We had not, however, made the journey for the mere pleasure of being at the top, or of eating at the top, or of being among enthusiastic Mamies and Sadies, but for the famous toboggan ride down. It turned out to be an over-rated joy, for there are two miles of stone-ridged causeway to negotiate, and the toboggans have no springs. They are made for two, but three can manage; in fact three are better, because you can wedge yourselves together against the bumps. Each toboggan has two attendants, sometimes pulling, sometimes pushing, and often acting as brakes. Whenever they stop and give signs of distress it is, by some odd chance, close to a bar and just outside a linen shop, whose proprietor, filled with surprise, invites you in to inspect his stock, every item of which is marked at the lowest possible price: "No bartering or haggling." And all the way down are children flinging camellias and crying "Give me penny!" "Give me cent!" and all the way down you meet weary men on their way up, carrying the toboggans for the next downward journey. Perpetual motion. Some day perhaps there will be a moving staircase for these poor devils; but I doubt it. The Portuguese live too much in the present for that, nor does the climate of Madeira make for enterprise. But it makes for the growth of a most delicious fruit filled with the custard of God.

* * * *

To return to the custard of man, there was, I remember with acute distinctness, a little difficulty connected with that punctual Sunday distribution which slightly marred our enjoyment. At the beginning of the course there would be as many glasses—sometimes, I fear, after a spell of disaster in the pantry, reinforced by tea-cups—as there were partakers. It might then chance that someone, someone obviously of defective intelligence, would refuse; and this amazing, bewildering abstention would leave an extra portion isolated on the table. No matter how well-brought up we may have been, it was impossible not anxiously to speculate, as one sipped, as to who would be the lucky one—or even lucky two, for the last glass or cup was often divided—to come into this delectable inheritance; and, so speculating, the full ecstasy of what one was sipping was lost. Such is life.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Chislehurst Caves.

Sir,—What are popularly known as the "caves" at Chislehurst are not antiquities at all in comparison with the dene holes, although they have been described by unthinking authors as an underground temple of Druidic construction.

They are neither more nor less than a disused chalk-mine laid out on the same principles as an ordinary coal-mine, with miles of underground passages.

Spennymoor. H. ASKEW.

Sir Ronald Ross.

Sir,—"Dicipulus" deserves our thanks for drawing attention to the public indifference shown to a notable benefactor of humanity, in the person of Sir Ronald Ross, who has devoted his splendid mental gifts (and risked health and his life many times) to the service of mankind. It is a disgrace to us as a nation that such a man should have to sell his books and valuable papers in order to live on the proceeds of such sale.

Lancs. T. R. E.

Led Horses.

Sir,—Could any of your correspondents tell me what is the law on this subject?

If, for instance, a groom riding one horse, and leading another on his off side, is involved in an accident while on the off side of the road, can the owner of the horses claim that his groom was legally right?

I presume that the custom of led horses being kept on the off side of the road does not hold good in the streets of large towns, and if this is so, what is the correct procedure in the streets of smaller towns or villages?

E. D. S. ROBERTSON (Major).

Edinburgh.

[Letter also received from Bernard Gorton (Bournemouth).]

A Cricket Mystery.

Sir,—Surely Major Wheeler was in error in giving a decision before being appealed to. I was concerned in a similar incident some forty-five years ago when umpiring in a local match in Jersey. The batsman rushed out of his ground to drive a slow ball, missed it, and was promptly stumped, the wicket-keeper in his eagerness taking the ball quite two feet in front of the wicket. The batsman (who, incidentally, was my brother), knowing he was well out of his ground, walked away; no appeal was made and I said nothing. The other members of the batting side, however, congregated in a tent at right angles to the line of the wickets, had seen what had happened and raised insistent shouts—"Appeal, appeal." The batsman heard the shouts, stopped and turned a hesitating look at me, but said nothing. "Appeal, appeal," yelled his colleagues. Finally, the captain of the fielding side turned to me with a "How's that?" I answered "Not out." "Why?" said the captain. "Took the ball before the wicket," I replied. The captain said nothing but tossed the ball back to the bowler, and the batsman returned to his crease and continued his innings. Surely this was the correct procedure.

E. LE CRONIER LANCASTER.

Lyme Regis.

[A letter also received from Fredk. G. Haynes (Rugby).]

An Old-Timer's Tip.

Sir,—Can any of your readers give any explanation of the following?

When I first "took to the bush," prospecting, I was new to the country and mode of life, so that advice I received from men in the same game was always accepted.

Travelling by canoe, alone, I camped one night on a "portage"; an old-timer prospector, also camped there for the night, came over and talked as I was making my brush-bed. I made it according to the slope, which made the head point down-stream. He was most emphatic that I had to change it to the head up-stream, and treated it so seriously that I had to change it. I always made my bed with head up-stream for years after, as a habit, and do not remember ever thinking of the old-timer since.

Years later I staked some claims and have lived on them since. I built a log cabin and instinctively built the bunk with the head up-stream; the cabin is on the edge of a small stream close to some miniature rapids. For three years all went well. This spring the weather was abnormally hot and I reversed my position in the bunk, as by doing that my head came by the open window. Each night that I slept in the new position I had nightmares.

I put the pillows back to the other end, and have slept in that position ever since that last dream brought back the memory of the old-timer. BERN AYLWIN.

Clericy, Province of Quebec.

Kings and Queens Verse.

Sir,—I am sending you another list of the Kings and Queens of England in verse, which my mother learned as a child:—

Two Williams, Henry, Stephen see,
Henry, Dick, John, H., Edwards three;
Keep Dick, three Henrys and two Neds,
Dick and two Henrys in your heads;
Ned, Mary, Bess James, Charles's two,
James, William, Anne, four Georges view;
William the Fourth then next is seen,
Then Victoria on: good Queen.

Harrogate. KENNETH E. NELSON.

Sir,—When I was a boy at school over fifty years ago a schoolmate taught me a rhyme giving the Kings and Queens of England, but I can only remember the following:—

Willie, Willie, Harry, Ste.,
Harry, Dick, John, Harry III.
One, two, three Neds, Richard II.
Harry IV., V., VI., anew.

Cheadle. C. E.

Sir,—I wonder if any reader of the SUNDAY TIMES remembers some rhymes which begin thus:—

William the First as the conqueror known
By the Battle of Hastings ascended the throne.

Then comes "William called Rufus, from having red hair," and afterwards, Henry called Beauclere, etc.

At last from a surfeit of lampreys he died.

I should like to have this complete, for I learned it about the year 1849, when a boy of 10!

Eastbourne. RENLIM.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

Sir,—There was one sentence in the appreciative notice of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien by "Atticus" in your last issue which might be misunderstood by some who did not know the late general. I refer to the statement that he would certainly have been killed in the flight from Insandhlwana but for his fleetness of foot. Horace Smith-Dorrien was the last man to run from an enemy, and had he been with his company or battalion he would undoubtedly have died with his men on the field. But he was serving with the transport and all he could do at Insandhlwana was to help in serving out ammunition from the wagons. When the fighting troops were overwhelmed, survivors and details in camp endeavoured to escape along the track leading to the drift over the river, beyond which safety lay.

When we were subalterns together at Aldershot in 1880, Sir Horace told me that he owed his survival to the fact that, while the fighting troops were in red, he was wearing the blue jumper which was part of an officer's uniform at that time. The Zulu warriors were naturally fleeter of foot than our people, and he repeatedly saw men assegaied during this rush to the river. But red caught the eye of the enemy, and the man in blue escaped.

H. B. JEFFREYS (Major-General).

Hove.

Sir,—I see that "Atticus" has reproduced an error, which has appeared elsewhere, in attributing the escape of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien at Insandhlwana to his power of long-distance running. The long-distance runner was his brother, the Rev. Walter M. Smith-Dorrien who preceded him in Dr. Butler's house at Harrow (1865-70), and, as a Magdalen undergraduate, ran in the three-mile race against Cambridge in 1871 and 1873, winning it in the latter year.

Lamarsh. H. W. GREENE.

"Lord Ronald."

From SIR DUNCAN GREY.

Sir,—Mrs. Lucy Carlisle will find this ballad printed on page 210 of the Annotated Edition of the English Poets (Early Ballads) by Robert Bell, published in 1856. The name of the hero of the ballad should be written "Raudal," not "Ronald," according to Sir Walter Scott, who identifies him with Thomas Randolph, or Randal Earl of Murray, nephew to Robert Bruce and Governor of Scotland. Thomas Randolph died at Musselburgh in 1332, and Scottish historians assert he was poisoned by the English, whereas the hero of the ballad appears to have come by his death from poison administered by his mistress. The last stanza runs:—

O I fear you are poisoned, Lord Randal, my son!
O I fear you poisoned my handsome young man!
O yes, I am poisoned; mother, make my bed soon
For I'm sick at the heart and I fain would lie down.

This ballad appears also on p. 263 vol. ii. of "Border Minstrelsy" (1810) and on p. 182 of "Ballads of the North Countrie," by Graham R. Tomson. Professor Child gives fifteen variants, and there are versions in German, Dutch, Swedish, and Italian. "The Wee Croodlen Doo" is a nursery variant."

Weston-super-Mare. DUNCAN GREY.

[Replies have also been received from R. M. Williamson (Aberdeen), A. P. J. (Southport), Winifrede E. King (Birkenhead), F. W. D'Evelyn (Budleigh Salterton), E. L. Williams (London, S.W.5), A. C. Blair (Llandudno), Constance A. Consolloy (Mumbles), Brig-General E. B. Cuthbertson (Cranleigh), James Strong (Trowbridge), Davidson Cook (Barnsley), R. M. Bourne (Ladies' Army and Navy Club, S.W.), A. J. Thorogood (Golders Green), May Skelton (Grimsby), L. F. C. E. Tollemache (Eastbourne), A. L. Wardell (Sherborne), Helena H. Waddell (Winchester), Nora Jevons (Oxton), Irene McLaurin (Westcliff), D. K. Lynch (Lymington), H. M. Chadwick (Swanage), J. W. Hunt (Kingston), C. S. Holder (Swanley Junction), A. C. McDonnell (Kew Gardens), Eileen M. Sangar (Frensham), Centurion (Bryanston Square, W.), Edgar Caton (Wakefield), Alex. G. Murdoch (Bermondsey, S.E.), Francis Hodgkinson (Norfolk Street, W.C.), Charles Cooper (Hove).]

The Wobbling Voice.

From Major-Gen. SIR DESMOND O'CALLAGHAN.

Sir,—May I be permitted to associate myself with your correspondent, Mr. Hatfield Hall, in regard to his hearty condemnation of that modern horror, the wobbly voice?

A few days ago I had the great pleasure and advantage of a long talk on the subject with Sir Henry Wood. He held as strong views against the wobble as any of its enemies, and gave me an instance of its drawbacks in the case of a long, unaccompanied recitative to be sung by two sopranos in unison, which he had to omit as he could not get it sung in tune. The human voice, I suggested, being incapable of producing a true vibrato, i.e., the rapid repetition of the same note, as is practised with string and some wind instruments, the effort results in a quarter note shake and is, therefore, out of tune. With this he agreed, and explained that the wobble was directly caused by the wrong use of the throat glands—faulty teaching, in fact, and wrong production.

DESMOND O'CALLAGHAN.

Kensington, W.

Sir,—May I thank Mr. L. G. Hatfield Hall for his letter regarding my lectures at the Oxford Summer School? Regarding his remarks on mouth breathing, he will be interested to know that the point I was speaking upon was the necessity for all breathing practice by singers being done through the *nose*, for precisely the physical reasons which he mentions; and that I entirely agree with him when he urges the necessity of this as a regular habit.

But in actual singing, I had to admit (as your representative stated) that it is impossible to breathe regularly through the nose, because very frequently the time at the singer's disposal for inspiration is so short that to inhale the requisite quantity of air the mouth must be employed. I do not think any vocalist has ever attempted to sing either Handel's "Why do the nations," Bach's "Mighty Lord and King all glorious," or the patter song of the Chancellor ("When you're lying awake") from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," without breathing through the mouth.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. GEORGE DODDS.

The America's Cup.

Sir,—In the course of your review of a history of the races for the America's Cup, reference was made to the fact that in the original race the America was many minutes ahead of the leading English yacht. Although the judges generously waived the point that the America neglected to round the Nab, it seems forgotten that, except for another accident, the American schooner would not have had a chance of victory. The "invincible Alarm," owned by Mr. Joseph Weld, of Lulworth, was in the race and, as was afterwards proved, could easily beat the America in any weather over the same course. A smaller competitor, the Arrow, owned by the grandfather of the present Sir George Johnson, ran aground, and as her condition appeared to be serious, the Alarm went to her assistance and so fell out of the race.

However, in another respect the America won a victory, for she set the fashion for the schooner rig, and the Alarm was lengthened the following year and changed from a cutter to a schooner, in which state she maintained her supremacy.

Since the pictorial records of this most famous of all English racing yachts are very scanty, it may be worth mentioning that an exact scale model, standing about 9 ft. from keel to topmast, is now in the Science Museum at South Kensington. This model, in which every detail of hull and rigging is precisely reproduced, is said to have been made by Mr. Weld himself.

GERALD R. HAYES.

Clanricarde Gardens, W.

The Passing of Wine.

Sir,—Mr. Reynard asks (1) "why is the wine always passed from right to left?" and (2) "what is the origin of the superstition that it must follow the sun?" The answer to (2) is that good luck was deemed to come always from the rising sun, which would be on one's right when facing North, as apparently when taking omens did all Indo-Europeans, as well as the Sumerians and Babylonians, from whom much Indo-European augury was derived. Hence their lucky side was right, hence dexter = "on the right, dexterous," etc., and sinister = "on the left, ill-omened," etc.

That the Greeks passed from left to right, even in Homer's time, is shown in "Iliad," 1., 597, "then he poured the wine to all the other gods from left to right" (despite Lang and Leaf's contrary translation of ἐνδέξια and in "Odyssey," 21, 141, ενδέξια which Bulcher and Lang rightly render "beginning from the left, even from the place whence the wine is poured").

One Indo-European exception to the general rule appears in Roman augury, which faced South, whence their sunny or lucky side was the left, not the right, and in their official augural language dexter was used in a bad and sinister in a good sense. The reason was that the Roman augury seems to have been taken from the Etruscans, who, springing from a different family, did not conform to Indo-European use. But as Latin popular parlance and customs did not generally follow those of official augury, the wine probably passed from left to right.

Our method of from right to left looks a non-Indo-European usage, possibly descending from Roman augury, unless indeed it can be regarded as from left to right of the cup-bearer standing opposite the guests. But a more probable explanation would be to say that the Indo-European drinking custom (left to right) has been affected by the early and widespread custom of clockwise circumambulation "for the sake of luck"—the Celtic *deiseil* or *deasil* as opposed to *cartuasul* "withershins."

WILLIAM RADCLIFFE.

Upper Deal, Kent.

Soho Square.

Sir,—Mr. Lucas, usually so accurate in his delightful "Wanderer's Notebook," has made a slight slip in his notes on Soho Square. The square was not called King's Square after Charles II., but after Gregory King, who laid out the greater part of Soho Fields for building purposes and planned the square itself between 1675 and 1680. He was a prominent man in his day, assisted Hollar in the making of his famous map of London, became clerk to Dugdale the antiquary, Rouge Dragon pursuivant, and eventually Lancaster Herald.

Monmouth House, begun in 1681, was designed by Wren. The word "square" seems to have been first used as early as 1682, for there is a record of some gentlemen "serenading the Duke of Monmouth at his house in Soho Square." Cunningham says it was never called "Monmouth Square," as erroneously stated by Pennant. The statue of Charles II. (which some antiquarian authorities think was meant for Monmouth), in the centre of the enclosure, was surrounded by figures of four river gods, emblematic of Thames, Trent, Humber, and Severn, pouring water from jugs into the basin of the fountain. Nollekens, the sculptor, told J. T. Smith that the water would never run out of the jugs unless the windmill at the top of Rathbone Place was going round. This mill gave its name to the Windmill Fields of the seventeenth century and to the Windmill Street of to-day.

There were two Carlisle Houses in the square, the one made notorious by Teresa Cornelys, and another opposite, lived in by the Earls of Carlisle, and afterwards the residence and fencing-school of the famous Angelo. One of the former houses in the square is specially deserving of notice. This was Falconberg House (generally known as the White House). It was the residence of Lady Falconberg, a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and then successively the abode of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel and the Spanish Ambassador. Anon, in 1776, it became Hooper's Hotel, and gained notoriety as a place of assignation for vicious folk of all kinds, with special facilities for entering and departing without being seen.

ERROLL SHERSON.

Winchester Street, S.W.

Sir,—The origin of the name "Soho" seems "wropt in mystery." Reference is made in the rate books of St. Martin's to "The brick kilns near Soho" as far back as 1636, and in 1650 the Commonwealth Survey describes "Shavers Hall" or "Piccadilly Hall" as "lying between a roadway leading from Charing Cross to Knightesbridge west and a highway leading from Charing Cross to So Hoe."

Soho Square's celebrated resident, Mrs. Cornelys, would, indeed, put modern night-club queens in the shade, and her advertisements in the Press of the period would give many hints in the art of puffery to modern notoriety hunters. Incidentally, a sidelight is thrown on London life in the eighteenth century when she "begs the chairmen and hackney-coach drivers not to quarrel and run their poles through each other's windows."

FREDK. WILLIS.

Waverley Grove, N.W.

Sir,—I felt disappointed that Mr. E. V. Lucas should have dismissed in a few lines Sir Joseph Banks's house in Soho Square.

To Australians this is surely the most interesting house in London. Was it not here the expedition which resulted in the discovery of Australia was planned?

Edinburgh. W. S. PERCY.

[Letter also received from E. H. Bennett (London, S.W.).]

Pre-Ballot Days.

Sir,—I see in one of the papers that Mr. Ernest Noel entered his 100th year last Monday, and as he stood for Parliament in 1868, he must be added to the small band who can talk from personal experience of the hustings. If these lines should meet his eye, I hope he will forgive me for having forgotten his existence.

Reigate. G. KENNEDY SKIPTON.

Phonetic Latin Verse.

Sir,—In reply to the inquiry of Mr. F. R. Harrington, I remember seeing his "Phonetic Latin Verse" in a volume of "The Union Jack," a publication similar to "The Boys' Own Paper," about forty-five years ago.

To the best of my recollection it ran:—

Is ab ille ers agc.
Fortibus es in aro.
O nobile themis trux,
Se vatis inem, pes and dux.

The "translation" being: "I say, Billy, 'ere is a go. Forty busses in a row. Oh no, Billy, them is trucks. See vat is in 'em, peas and ducks."

Barnes, S.W. JENKIN T. H. JENKINS.

Sir,—There is, my son tells me, a second verse to the "Is ab ille . . . ."

Noces Mari. thesis trux,
Vatis idem? Pes an dux.

I have dim recollections of a Bill of Fare, introducing "a paro dux," and of a prescription, which included "tu doces."

I should be so pleased to have the full version of a poem, all of which I can remember being:—

Patres Conscripti Romae venerunt
Trumpeter unus erat, scarlet coat habebat,
Et magnam periwig, tied up like the tail of a pig.
. . . . . .
Boatum upsettavit, et omnes in mare jactavit:
Omnes drownderunt, quia swimmere non potuerunt.

I am not satisfied about the second word in the second line of "Noces Mari . . . ." but perhaps Mary had a cold.

Dunstable. GEORGE J. BINNS.

[Replies have also been received from John Suffield (Moseley), Walter Mead (Eastbourne), J. Lassam Keene (Addiscombe), H. Malcolm McKer (Bangor), V. Chapple (Paignton), Fred S. Thacker (Osterley), A. H. Howell (Edinburgh), C. L. de Wolff (Purley), W. D. Fillitar (Parkstone), A. Crapp (Hammersmith, W.)]

Charles II. and Monmouth.

Sir,—In his delightful article on Soho, Mr. Lucas speaks of "Charles II., Monmouth's father."

But, surely, it is more than doubtful who was Monmouth's father? Charles only acknowledged him after long hesitation, and probably from a constitutional incapability of saying "No" to a pretty woman—which Lucy Walter certainly was. James II. never considered him to be his nephew, and therefore had the less hesitation in sending him to the block.

His craven conduct from the day of his defeat to his execution does not bear out a Stewart ancestry—*they* knew how to die.

IVREA.

New Oxford and Cambridge Club.

"The Broken Vase."

Sir,—I would suggest that an earlier source for the lines quoted by "B." (Redhill) than the passage cited by BM/FSSA from Seneca will be found in the lines of Horace (Ep. I, 2, 69):—

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem
Testa diu.

Lamarsh. H. W. G.

[A letter also received from John Hartigan (Weybridge).]

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Who is the author of the following lines?—

Star set: set not his hope.
Sun rose: his faith was earlier up.

—C. F. T. (London, N.W.).

I have heard it stated Gen. Allenby is a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. Can some reader give me this ancestry or tell me where it may be found?—S. T. THOMAS (London, S.W.).

Who is the author of a little poem which begins thus?—

O if my love did worry me,
And we had words together,
To show her I would master be,
I'd whip her with a feather.

—H. J. P. (Dublin).

What is the source of this verse?—

Give a man a pipe he can smoke,
Give a man a book he can read,
And his home is bright with a calm delight,
Though the room be poor indeed.

—ETHEL FRANCIS (London, N.W.).

When was published the first guidebook by Baedeker and the first by John Murray?—H. A. (St. Andrews).

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INDIFFERENT VOTERS.

By the RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL HOARE, LL.D., M.P.

In politics you can seldom do the same thing twice, and in 1930 the difficulties were more formidable in the field of electoral reform than Lord Ullswater had found them in 1919. None the less, I believe that some measure of agreement might have been reached if the Socialists had not torpedoed the Conference. For as soon as it became clear that the Labour caucus was definitely opposed to Proportional Representation, it was obvious that the main object of the Conference, the better representation of minorities, was practically unattainable.

Without the last election and the peculiar position of the Liberal Party, there would never have been a Conference. Nearly a quarter of the voters of the country had failed to win the Liberals a tenth of the representation at Westminster, whilst 37 per cent. of them had given the Socialists nearly 300 seats. This was the situation that forced the demand for reform, and the Liberals, holding the balance at Westminster, were able to make the Prime Minister agree to a Conference between the parties. But from the start it was obvious that Mr. MacDonald disliked the whole affair. He would not even give the Conference terms of reference, he seemed to take no interest in it, and, if there was serious business to be done, he preferred the more devious methods of secret negotiations behind its back. Perhaps, then, it is not to be wondered at that his representatives upon it destroyed the only hope that could have kept it alive. Starved by parental neglect and dislike, the baby lingered on for many months. It has now died, unmourned and unregretted.

THE SOCIALIST CAUCUS.

Four of the principal members of the Socialist Cabinet—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, the Secretary of the Dominions, and the President of the Board of Trade—are Vice-Presidents of the Proportional Representation Society. Yet when Uncle Arthur and the Socialist caucus declared against P.R., P.R. was condemned to death offhand, and there were "none so poor" amongst these great vice-presidents to do their principles "any reverence."

Not content with one crushing victory in the Conference, the caucus was mobilised for a second. With Proportional Representation out of its path, the machine advanced upon the minor works and entanglements that still defended the enemy's position. Those who have read Lord Ullswater's letter to the Prime Minister will have noted the particular points upon which the caucus attack was concentrated. The objectives were easily definable. Wherever a political opponent seemed to have some slight advantage, there the attack was developed in force.

Now all this was very good party politics, and no party politicians could object to it in its proper setting. It would be hypocritical to deny the fact that each of the three parties is constantly trying to win more seats for itself. But the place to fight out these party issues is on the floor of the House of Commons and not round the table of a conference that is meant to be reasonably impartial.

THE VOTER'S APATHY.

Moreover, the longer I sat on the Conference the more convinced I became that the real problem of electoral reform is concerned neither with the mathematical allocation of votes, nor with the queering of your opponent's pitch, but with the very difficult job of interesting the ordinary elector in politics. As I see it, the most serious danger of democracy is the danger of indifference. The elector will only take the trouble to vote if an imposing campaign is concentrated upon him As soon as a Parliament is elected, he is apt to lose interest in what is happening at Westminster, except when there is a scene or scandal or some more than ordinary Government *gaffe*.

These are the symptoms of a dangerous decline of political interest. Those of us who have fought many elections have seen it creeping on as constituencies have become bigger, and the old and simple political issues eliminated. What antiquated and narrow-minded prejudice, then, to propose, as the Socialist caucus proposed at the Conference, to prohibit the use of motors at elections! As if all Conservatives were rich, and only Conservatives used motors! The real problem is to get the ordinary voter to vote, and if motors help to get him to the polling booth, the more motors that are in action the better for the constituency and the country.

It is this difficulty of getting the voter to vote and to take an interest in politics that has made me doubtful about P.R. Whilst I have never regarded electoral methods as ethical principles to be accepted or rejected as matters of conscience, I have feared lest bigger constituencies would still further diminish political interest, and lest Governments without clear-cut majorities would create a muzzy atmosphere in which the electors would see little but blurs. Even more dangerous in this respect have I considered the alternative vote. The elector, so it seems to me, wishes to vote for his man and to be done with it. If his choice comes first past the post and is then, after a second ballot, or a re-dealing of the votes, put second or third, he will be more sorely tempted than ever to give up politics altogether in a fit of irritation and disgust.

LOCAL LATITUDE.

I could suggest various ways in which a tonic might be administered to electors whose interest in politics has so dangerously flagged. But within the limits of this article I can only suggest one, and it is that the freest possible outlet should be given to the local preferences, perhaps even the local idiosyncrasies of individual constituencies. The constitutional issues that divided the parties before the war have vanished, and a period of politics has begun in which detailed method will often loom larger than resounding principle.

In these changed conditions there must be more rather than less latitude within the broad frontiers of a party's territory. Unless there is a reasonable freedom given to local and individual opinion, the controversies of the future will be in parties rather than between parties. Any attempt to impose the same caucus stamp upon all political currency will stimulate bitterness within the ranks of the politicians and breed indifference in the general world outside them.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA—SIR THOMAS LIPTON —PROFESSOR TURNER AND SIR J. ARTHUR THOMSON—MR. BENING ARNOLD.

By ATTICUS.

We have just passed the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Francis Joseph of Austria. Even in the lurid annals of royalty there has hardly been a life and reign so chequered with misfortunes, public and private. Rebellion, revolution, unsuccessful war, the tragic deaths of wife, sons, brothers, and then the final catastrophe—all these were somehow lived through with an amazing kind of passive resiliency, very characteristic of his prosaic but tenacious stock. The last of the Cæsars was not a romantic figure, but he contrived to adapt himself, with a curious sagacity, to events, until old age had rendered him too feeble to counteract the ill-conceived policy which he distrusted and disliked. Perhaps, if he had been twenty years younger, Austria would never had been pushed into the disastrous adventure which ended in her destruction. Personally he was popular, at any rate with his German and Hungarian subjects, and especially with the good-natured, light-hearted Viennese of the pre-war days, when Vienna was the pleasantest capital in Europe. I used to see him driving through the Ringstrasse, or going off for his shooting holidays, amid the kindly greetings of the citizens, and little thought what things Time had in store for Vienna and for him.

ETHICS UP-TO-DATE.

There is evidently room for almost unlimited differences on fundamental questions within the comprehensive bosom of the Anglican Church. Dean Inge, who is a pillar of establishment as well as a successful journalist, has no great regard for "traditional Christian ethics." He does not share the caution of the Lambeth Encyclical in touching such matters as population and suicide. On the latter subject his views are those of the ancient Romans and the modern Japanese. He thinks that condemned criminals ought to be encouraged to practise *harikari* instead of leaving the matter to the State and the hangman. Also any person who finds life intolerably painful or burdensome should "not be censured" for ending his troubles with his own hand. If Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, could have had the advantage of listening to the Dean of St. Paul's at a "Modern Churchmen's" Conference he would have learnt that the Almighty had *not* fixed "his canon 'gainst self-slaughter," as has been commonly believed in Shakespeare's time and since.

SHAMROCK V. AND HER OWNER.

I believe that even in the United States they would not be sorry if Sir Thomas Lipton at length "lifted the Cup" with Shamrock V. That, of course, has not deterred the American yachtsmen from building four boats, the best of which will be chosen to defend the trophy. But their owners admire a good sportsman; and if ever anybody deserved that title it is the gallant Scottish Irish octogenarian, who has spent a fortune and thirty years in trying to retrieve the prize which the America schooner bore away from the Isle of Wight a year after Sir Thomas Lipton was born. Ever since, the Cup has reposed peacefully in the New York Yacht Club, and defied all the efforts of British owners and crews to bring it back. The old America is said to have cost about £4,000; the new Shamrock twelve or fifteen times that sum. She races under somewhat better conditions than her four predecessors of the same name; for now her opponents must also be seaworthy vessels, able to cross the ocean under their own sail, and not mere racing "skimming dishes," as some of the former defenders were. So we may hope, as we can certainly wish, that the fifth Shamrock may come home with the trophy, and give her owner, in the fullness of his days, the triumph he has worked so persistently and liberally to gain for the greater glory of Great Britain.

Sir Thomas Lipton is a self-made man and a bachelor. As everybody knows, he amassed his great fortune (a considerable part of which must have gone in racing yachts) out of tea. Perhaps everybody does not know how humble his beginnings were. I remember, a good many years ago, hearing Sir Thomas, over a dinner-table, describe how, as a very young man, he used to sell butter and eggs in the market-place of a small Irish country town, and though he has gained his successes in London and elsewhere, and has owned great estates in Ceylon, and country mansions in England, he has always remained a loyal son of Ireland. That is why his mighty cutters are called Shamrock and his steam-yacht Erin.

The designer of the earlier Shamrocks was the late G. L. Watson, of Glasgow, who planned many smart vessels for the yachtsmen of the Clyde and the western coasts and islands. He was himself an ardent navigator and pilot as well as a skilful naval draughtsman and builder of boats. He liked the small craft best, and he would steer and manage them himself with a kind of Viking craft and daring; and when you were his passenger, or unhandy handy-man, as I sometimes uncomfortably was, he looked to you like a Viking, with his fair hair and keen blue eyes, and his reckless enjoyment of anything that resembled danger or adventure. "G. L." died when he was no more than middle-aged. He was survived by his brother, Malcolm Watson, the veteran dramatic critic and theatrical *flâneur* of the London newspapers, who passed away twelve months ago.

CHEERFUL LEARNING.

Scientific professors in these days do not always bury their writings in the "Transactions" of learned societies. They wisely publish the results of their studies and researches in books, which the public at large can read and understand. This has been the course pursued by Sir J. Arthur Thomson, the retiring Regius Professor of Natural History at Aberdeen University, whose lucid and interesting works on heredity, the evolution of sex, and animal life, have made the modern views on zoology and biology widely understood.

Another genuine savant who was also a "populariser" of knowledge was the late Professor H. H. Turner, of Oxford. He was an astronomer of world-wide reputation who had counted the stars and voyaged in space. But he could also talk astronomy to the man in the street, or at any rate to the man of quite ordinary education in the library. He was a genial type of scientist who spent many fruitful nights in his observatory, and many happy days outside it. He took a keen interest in the general academic, social, and musical life of Oxford, and could sing a good song, if pressed, and deliver an excellent after-dinner discourse!

Like most great physicists, he thought his chosen task the finest and most satisfying in the world. Not very long ago I found myself in the company of a successful lawyer, a very popular novelist, a magnate of finance, and a famous astronomer. Not one of the first three had much to say in praise of his vocation, and rather wished he had adopted some other. But the astronomer was content. "If I had to start again," he said, "I should ask nothing better than to be what I am." I suppose that if you absorb yourself in the immensities and infinities, you cannot be unduly perturbed by the minor worries of a transitory and absurdly insignificant planet.

CENTENARIANISM.

That men and women can occasionally live to complete their century is common knowledge, especially in these days of advancing longevity. It is extremely rare for them to pass the hundred by more than a very few years. I can believe in people of 105, all the more since there was an old lady in my own family who died at that age. But I am sceptical about the persons who are supposed to have gone much beyond this point, like "Old Parr" and Henry Jenkins, and the Turk who is just now starring in America with the reputation of being well on towards his second century; or those venerable inmates of Irish workhouses who profess to have been born in the reign of King George the Third. I should like to see their birth-certificates. There can be no mistake about the dates of Mr. Bening Arnold, who has died at Bournemouth, aged 106 years and three months. He had a clear memory of events which occurred between eighty and ninety years ago. His physical and mental vigour were more remarkable even than his years. He played bowls up to his 102nd birthday, voted at a Parliamentary election when he was 105, and would go out for walks by himself until the last few months. I do not think that there is any better authenticated case of extreme longevity, and Mr. Bening Arnold's friends were probably quite justified in regarding him as the oldest man in England.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

The "Town" may be said to have fully gone to the "Country" with the arrival today of the King and Queen Mary at Balmoral. Never, one hears from Deeside, has this coming been more welcome, for it is the first direct evidence up there that the King is himself again. So far his stay at Balmoral is arranged for about three weeks, but his Highland retainers are hopeful that this period may be extended by another week. It depends a good deal on the weather, and in September Highland weather can be capricious, but it can also be wonderful. Anyhow, the King really likes Balmoral and the simple, homely life there, and so does the Queen. Their particular testimony to it as a home is that they always try to have their young folk with them, in turn, for a shorter or a longer time.

***

The King and Queen have many old friends among the tenants on the estate of Balmoral, but nobody now remains who saw Queen Victoria arrive there, for the first time, three-quarters of a century ago. She and the Prince Consort travelled to Aberdeen on their yacht, and after that by train to Aboyne, then the end of the Deeside Railway. They had a great reception from the citizens of Aberdeen, and all along Deeside, and the local poets sang of them and their "four bonnie bairnies," for that was the size of the Royal Family at the time. Arrived at the little Castle of Balmoral, soon to be rebuilt on a big scale, the Queen and Prince Albert at once went for a walk to view the scenery. They liked it greatly for its rugged beauty and for its qualities of quietude, and Balmoral was soon an abiding affection of their hearts.

***

It is well understood that the King's doctors, with their doubts about Highland weather in the autumn, have advised a not too long stay for him at Balmoral. This recalls, what few living people may know, that Balmoral was finally chosen as Queen Victoria's Highland residence on definite health grounds. When she decided upon a Scottish home there was a search all over the Highlands, and Dunrobin Castle was thought to be a likely choice. It was big enough to take the Royal Family, it was a historic Scottish house, and it was in a picturesque locality. But Sir James Clarke, the Queen's trusted physician, himself a Scotsman, wanted for her the driest, most bracing climate that Scotland could furnish. There Balmoral, in the dry Eastern Highlands, with a granite and gravel soil, had the advantage over Dunrobin and every other place thought about, also scenery as good as any, and that settled things.

***

Sir Otto Niemeyer, who has visited Australia to assist in sorting out the tangle of Commonwealth finance, was for years one of the most valued Treasury officials. It was his clarity of vision which enabled the Government when the war began to produce a moratorium without any unpleasant hitch. Subsequently, his advice was invaluable when floating loans and deciding the percentage at which they could be offered. It was he also who advised the Victory Loan and anticipated its returns. He left the Treasury for the City, regretted by everybody. His visit to Australia was vital to the interests of the Dominion, and his report will give political parties there the chance they want to unite in their financial policy.

***

Friday brings the 42nd birthday of the Duke of Sutherland, who presided recently over the twenty-sixth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The Duke, who has been Paymaster-General and Under-Secretary of State for Air, takes a keen interest in the question of the reform of the House of Lords. The Duchess of Sutherland, who for some years acted as Mistress of the Robes, is quite one of our leading hostesses, and she is fortunate in her opportunities, for she is chatelaine of Hampden House, Sutton Place, and Dunrobin Castle.

***

This week brings a fifty-fifth anniversary to that inheritor of the mantle of R. L. S., Colonel John Buchan, M.P for the Scottish Universities, who started his career as a barrister, entered politics as secretary to Lord Milner when High Commissioner for South Africa, served with distinction in the war, of which he has written a standard history, is a very active managing director of a publishing house, has made a reputation in Parliament which many think marks him for office in the next Conservative Government, and yet remains chiefly, and most ardently, admired by tens of thousands of grateful readers as the author of a score of delectable romances. How he manages to cram so much work into twenty-four hours a day is a puzzle to many, but he believes that "odd moments are the gold dust of time," and confesses that much of his writing is done during his daily train journeys.

***

Clerical peers have never been numerous, and probably the Marquis of Normanby, who is 84 this week, affords the only instance on record of an hereditary Marquis who has been both a country vicar and a schoolmaster. For some years he conducted a successful preparatory school at Mulgrave Castle, and in that connection is reputed to have administered a witty rebuke to a certain lady of the nouveau riche order who proposed to entrust her son to his care. In a rather gushing letter of inquiry she expressed a hope that the Marquis was "always very careful as to the social position of his pupils and their parents." Lord Normanby replied, "As long as your son conducts himself well I shall make no inquiries as to the antecedents of his parents."

***

Twenty-five years ago there was a Perthshire manufacturer in his early forties whose boast it was that he had never ridden in a railway train. When he had occasion to visit Perth—a distance of seventeen miles—he travelled in a smart dogcart He was well off and a keen man of business, which made his eccentricity all the more remarkable. Imagine my surprise the other day to meet him in London. On being asked whether he had abjured his prejudices against railway travel he replied, "Deil a bit o't; I drove up in my Daimler to see the Air Pageant." It appears that he now goes everywhere in his beloved car. It is strange to reflect that a man of nearly 70 who was so wedded to his horse should have skipped the railway era and entered into the full stream of the motor-car age.

AUSTRALIA AND HER TROUBLES

TOO MUCH SPENDING.

A LESSON FOR LABOUR.

By HAROLD COX.

The news from Australia during the past few days has been dramatic. After many years of unsound finance the leaders of Australian political life have suddenly realised that things cannot go on any longer as they have been doing. Notoriously the Australian Governments, both State and Federal, have for several years past been spending too much money, and in order to meet that expenditure have been borrowing abroad, largely from Great Britain. The governmental revenues have not been sufficient to meet the interest on these loans. According to a statement made by the chairman at the annual meeting of the National Bank of Australasia at Melbourne in May last, the total Commonwealth and State Government loans in Australia amount to £1,117,250,000, and the annual interest charges payable in Australia, London, and New York come to about £56,000,000 per annum.

About half of this payment has to be made outside Australia, but instead of increasing her exports to meet the charge, Australia continues to borrow to meet a large part of the cost of her previous debt. Part of that debt was due to the war, but the greater part is due to domestic expenditure. So serious was the situation becoming a few months ago that the Federal Government invited Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, to go out to Australia and advise both Federal and State Governments how best to deal with the financial situation. His report has now been issued, and has evidently had considerable effect in stimulating Australian opinion to the necessity for drastic reform. Further stimulus is traceable to the action of the loan market in London, which has been hesitating to lend money to Australia.

ECONOMIES PROMISED.

At a conference of the Ministers of the separate States which has been meeting in Melbourne it was last week announced that they were unanimously determined on the necessity of balancing all the State budgets, and that the loan expenditure should be restricted wholly to works of approved reproductive character That is a point, by the way, which our present Ministry at home might note, for the Government in Great Britain is now spending large sums out of capital on relief works, and it is doubtful whether even a tenth part of this expenditure will have any reproductive value. At the same conference in Melbourne Mr. Scullin, the Federal Prime Minister, announced that the recently passed budget will be revised, that estimates will be rigorously reduced, and a reduction made in the salaries of public servants.

Looked at from an outside point of view, it is certainly puzzling that a new country with such large natural resources as the Australian continent should have allowed itself to drift into this unfortunate financial position. The explanation is that its economic development has been perverted by political action. For a considerable time past the trade unions have exercised a dominating influence over the various legislatures. They have insisted on high wages for themselves and on trade union restrictions which have prevented economic production. In particular, the nationalised railways have suffered from this Labour attitude During the past ten years the railways run by the different Governments have failed to pay interest on their capital, and the accumulated deficiency for these ten years now amounts to over £45,000,000.

A HUGE BUREAUCRACY.

In addition, Australia has suffered from the multiplication of Government servants. According to the *Sydney Evening News*, of June 21 last, there are no fewer than 228,000 civil servants in Australia, which is an enormous figure when we remember that the total population of Australia is barely 6,000,000. As stated above, one of the reforms contemplated by Mr. Scullin is to cut down civil servants' salaries. This, of course, will involve serious political opposition, and the voting power of 228,000 civil servants cannot be disregarded by any party leader.

Another great difficulty from which Australia suffers is due to the influence of the vote of the urban worker as distinct from the rural worker. Although Australia depends for her wealth mainly on her agricultural industries, especially wool and wheat, voting strength lies in the towns, and it is used to pile up protective tariffs against imported goods from other parts of the world, including Great Britain. The result is that the agricultural workers have to pay more for the things they want, either for their personal use or for their industry. Simultaneously, the difficulty of selling their wheat and wool abroad is greatly increased, for, as their spokesmen point out, a reduction of Australian imports reduces the overseas demand for her exports.

ROOM FOR MORE PEOPLE.

There is, of course, another side to this controversy between the urban and the rural populations. If Australia were to confine her activities purely to agriculture and mining she could not support even her present population, for, with the development of machinery, agriculture tends to employ a comparatively small amount of human labour for a big output. Both from the point of view of the almost empty Australian continent, and from the point of view of the overcrowded island of Great Britain, it would be desirable if some of the industries now carried on here could be transferred to Australia, and for securing this object an Australian tariff on imported manufactured goods might be very useful. There is plenty of room in Australia for more industries and for more people.

But the trouble is that the Australian trade unionists insist on such a high standard of wages that any benefit which the protected industry derives from the tariff is cancelled out by the high cost of production If the Labour leaders in Australia could be persuaded to take a longer view of the situation and moderate their demands for high wages and short hours of work, it ought to be possible to transfer to Australia some of the industries now carried on in England. This could be done without inflicting any serious injustice upon the rural industries of Australia, for the movement of population would create an improved local market for Australian agricultural produce. Thoughtful Australians fully understand the difficulties now threatening their country; but they have not yet been able to win the Labour leaders away from the traditional trade union delusion that wages can be raised indefinitely and hours of labour shortened without any damage to industry. The dramatic change of policy announced at Melbourne gives hope of a better future.

Viscount Cranborne, heir to Hatfield and the Marquessate of Salisbury, will be 37 on Wednesday. For a long time it looked as if—unlike a Cecil—he had no intention of entering public life. However, he wooed and won the affections of the electors of South Dorset last year, and once more we have a Lord Cranborne in the Commons—a fact reminiscent of the days when his father was Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. Ever since good Queen Bess's time it has been traditional for Secretaryships of State to be held by the Cecils. It is easy enough to disagree with a Cecil, but it would be exceedingly difficult to make the public believe that a member of that distinguished family had "an axe to grind."

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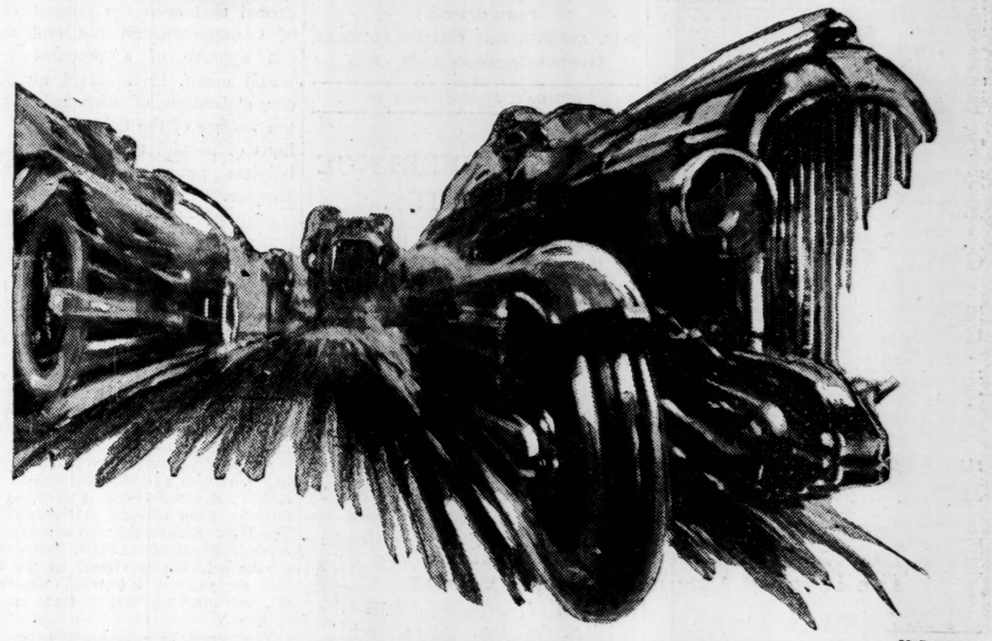

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1930.

INDIA CONFERENCE ANXIETIES.

It cannot be said that the outlook for the Round Table Conference on Indian reforms becomes brighter as the weeks go by. The situation in India is still very far from satisfactory. The Congress boycott of British goods and British undertakings is being pressed with unabated vigour, especially in Bombay, where the textile industry is threatened with ruin by strikes and loss of trade. Order is being maintained with difficulty by a police force whose members are exposed individually to malevolent abuse and persecution, and whose chiefs are persistently libelled in the extremist news-sheets. The Sind religious riots have led to much loss of life. On the North-West Frontier the Afridi menace has been checked, but not wholly averted, and Congress agitators are still stirring up the tribes against the British Raj, which alone preserves Northern India from plunder and massacre. Martial law has been declared at Peshawar, but tranquillity is still far off.

Meanwhile an attempt to bring Mr. GANDHI to reason has completely failed. The relatively moderate politicians who were permitted to visit him and his chief followers in prison were presented with terms that are obviously impossible. For GANDHI requires the Socialist Government to pledge itself to propose Dominion status for India at the forthcoming Conference in October, and also to release all the so-called political prisoners, many of whom have been found guilty of murder and felony. In return he will graciously suspend the nominally "non-violent, non-co-operation" movement which his supporters are carrying on. Doubtless GANDHI knows as well as anyone here that no Government worthy of the name could agree to such an arrogant demand, which would imply its virtual abdication of its powers in favour of the Congress extremists. It may therefore be inferred that their leader is still impenitent, that the attempt to make British rule impossible will continue, and that the Congress party will not be represented directly at the Conference.

Whether the more moderate Nationalist parties will have the courage and ability to play a useful part in the proceedings remains to be seen. There is little sign as yet that they have advanced beyond general repudiations of the SIMON Commission Report and vain repetitions of the demand for Dominion status. That unhappy catchword, if subjected to analysis, is clearly inapplicable to India in her present condition, or to any India that we can foresee for generations to come. India is as unlike Canada or Australia or South Africa as chalk is unlike cheese, and it is surely significant that the SIMON Commission, composed of responsible men of all parties, agreed in avoiding the use of the term "Dominion status" in its long, detailed, and very liberal Report. Any thoughtful person who reads Volume I. of the Report, which describes the Indian situation plainly and dispassionately, must indeed see that that vast country, sharply divided into many sections by race, religion, language and geographical conditions, cannot be treated as a country inhabited by a white population with uniform traditions and ideals. The facts are too clear and too fundamental to be overridden and ignored by clamour for "Dominion status," any more than St. PAUL'S teaching at Ephesus was controverted by the cry of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

Mr. CHURCHILL predicted last week that the Round Table Conference must end in confusion. We may hope that he takes too gloomy a view, since it is to the interest of Great Britain, of India, and of the Empire as a whole that some progress should be made towards an understanding. But Mr. CHURCHILL was unquestionably right in criticising the Government for its tortuous tactics, and especially for its wholly unwarrantable decision to exclude Sir JOHN SIMON, of all men, from the Conference. If Mr. CHURCHILL is right in thinking that Sir JOHN is being kept out of a Conference of which he would be an invaluable adviser "at the behest of a handful of disloyal Indian politicians," the concession has evidently failed to conciliate them. Moreover, the use of the catchword "Dominion status" by the SECRETARY FOR INDIA has undoubtedly done harm in raising false hopes. Mr. CHURCHILL did well to warn all concerned that even the present House of Commons could not and would not approve of a proposal which would mean, if it meant anything, our abdication of responsibility for the welfare of the three hundred millions of people, mostly ignorant and helpless peasants, in our Indian Empire.

THE NEW PRINCESS.

THE whole nation—and, indeed, all the British peoples throughout the world—have rejoiced with the Royal Family at the birth of a second daughter to the DUKE and DUCHESS OF YORK on Thursday night. The anxiety inseparable from such occasions has been felt by the humblest parents in sympathy with the Royal couple, whose popularity is so unmistakable. It is a corresponding relief to know that all has gone well and that the infant Princess, in the homely Scots phrase of the bulletin from Glamis, is "doing fine." The HOME SECRETARY, who was in official attendance at the Castle, has testified to the health and vigour of the baby, and everyone will wish the KING and QUEEN'S fourth grandchild the happiest of lives.

The numerous messages of congratulation which the KING and his family have received are no mere formalities. Underlying them is a profound sense of thankfulness that our Royal Family is blessed with good health, and that the succession to the Throne is, humanly speaking, fully assured. This has happily been the case for nearly a century, but we need only go back a little further, to the later years of GEORGE THE THIRD, to realise the difficulties and even dangers that a lack of suitable heirs to the Crown might have occasioned. There was a time, soon after Waterloo, when, on the death of the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE in childbirth, none of GEORGE THE THIRD'S children had any legitimate offspring, and the risk of serious troubles became very patent. The marriage of the elderly DUKE OF KENT and the birth of his daughter, the PRINCESS VICTORIA, in 1819 alone saved the situation.

Nowadays, more than ever, the continued health and vigour of the Royal Family are a priceless asset to the Empire, for whose widely severed parts the Crown is the essential symbol of unity. As the Dominions develop more and more their status as independent nations owning a common sovereignty in the British Commonwealth, the KING becomes more and more invaluable to them and to us. It is thus a matter of real importance that we should have a Royal Family whose members are all loved and respected, and that our beloved KING and QUEEN should have children and grandchildren who may be trusted to uphold in every way the fine traditions of QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE LEAGUE AND PALESTINE.

IT is a new thing for the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League to criticise the British Government as a Mandatory Power. But it would be idle to deny that the Commission's comments on the Palestine riots of last year have a good deal of justification. Indeed, the Government's rejoinder, which the *Daily Telegraph* published yesterday, is so tartly worded as to suggest that it does not feel happy about its administration of Palestine. The Commission's complaint that the police were inadequate and untrustworthy was clearly well founded, and it is no answer to say that the Commission knew the strength of the force mainly composed of Arabs, and did not suggest, before the riots, that it was unequal to its task. Indeed, the Mandates Commission, being an impartial body, has probably got nearer to the truth than the weak tribunal set up by our Government to inquire into the riots.

Of more importance for the future is the Mandates Commission's insistence on a constructive programme vigorously carried out. This should not, and need not, imply any fresh burden on the British taxpayer. All that is required is the restoration of confidence in Palestine itself. The Zionists have, as is well known, received very little sympathy or support from the Jerusalem authorities, and have thus been discouraged from increasing their substantial investments in the country. On the other hand, the Arabs have been encouraged in their attitude of useless hostility, not merely to the Jews, but also to the Mandate itself, which, as the League Commission reminds them, is an international obligation that must stand. It may be hoped that the Colonial Office will now pluck up courage to govern Palestine as it should be governed. When once it is realised that we are not going to abandon the Mandate or evade the duties that it lays upon us, Palestine will resume its upward course and pay its way.

AUSTRALIA WINS.

THE Australian eleven are to be heartily congratulated on their fine victory in the final Test match. They began indifferently when they arrived in England, but they have improved steadily since they lost the first Test, and no one now doubts that they won the rubber on their merits. WOODFULL'S captaincy, BRADMAN'S miraculous batting, and the bowling of GRIMMETT and HORNIBROOK have been the main features contributing to the Australians' success. But it would be a mistake to underrate their sound and tireless fielding and the cheerfulness that these young men have displayed under climatic conditions that were too often strange and unpleasant.

There is no need to lament unduly over the defeat of the English Test elevens in two matches out of three. Our batsmen were unquestionably good, but the Australians happened to be better. Our bowlers have disappointed us, but we cannot expect always to have a man of such superhuman skill with the ball as GRIMMETT has shown. Our fielding has, on the whole, maintained a high standard, and it is improbable that the Selection Committee's strange decision to replace CHAPMAN by WYATT as captain made much difference in the final Test. After all, it was time that Australia won the "ashes" back, after two defeats. But it should be clearly understood that matches without time limit are not suited to the English public or the English climate. The Oval Test should be the last as well as the first of its kind in this country.

A GREAT PATRIOT.

SINCERE and widespread regret will be felt at the death of the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND. For some weeks he had been seriously ill, but hopes were entertained that his strong constitution would carry him through to health again. It has been ordered otherwise, and a forceful personality has passed from the stage of public life. The Duke was a sturdy fighter who once he entered a conflict was not easily turned from his purpose, but even his strongest opponents will be the first to admit that he never stooped to mean or petty methods of warfare. The Duke owed his outstanding position as a public man to his fine sterling character rather than to gifts of oratory.

Like the late DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, he had the happy knack of describing situations in plain, straightforward language which the masses could understand. He was not of the tribe that could blow hot or cold according to the temporary drift of public opinion. A thing was either right or wrong, and if the Duke thought it wrong he was prepared to oppose it even though he had to fight alone and against his own political friends. It is not to be wondered at that one so honest and fearless had by sheer force of character won an honoured place in the life of the nation. The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND was a great patriot, and the British Empire has by his death lost one who used his whole strength to weld into a whole the vast Imperial possessions.

ARCTIC MYSTERY SOLVED.

ON July 11, 1897, AUGUSTE ANDREE, the Swedish explorer, and two companions ascended in a balloon from Danes Island, Spitzbergen, to fly across the North Pole. The only way of communication they had was through six carrier pigeons, and two days after the expedition left one dropped on a fishing trawler with a cheerful message from ANDREE. From that time the fate of these three brave men has been wrapt in silence, but at last the mystery has been solved by another party of explorers, who have found not only ANDREE'S camp under the shelter of a mountain in White Island, but his body, which has been preserved by the frost.

The cruel element which was no doubt responsible for the death of these three pioneers nevertheless preserved the record of the hazardous work they had undertaken. The way of the pioneer is hard, and the memory of the glorious attempt ANDREE and his two comrades made to penetrate the mysteries of the North Pole will always be held in grateful remembrance. If ANDREE, like SCOTT, kept his notebook up to date it may be found to contain information useful to those who are still anxious to peep into the vast recesses of the Polar regions. No failures and no difficulties will ever prevent men of the calibre of ANDREE and SCOTT from undertaking great and perilous adventures.

FLUTTERING THE DOVECOTES.

ORNITHOLOGISTS and entomologists have been put to confusion lately by the appearance of exotic birds and rare butterflies in unexpected parts of the country. Buff-backed herons created a sensation by wandering impudently about Surrey and Devon. A flamingo appeared in East Anglia; the nearest bird-watcher would have guarded it with his life. The local entomologists were thrown into a frenzy by the spectacle of Swallowtail and Camberwell Beauty butterflies in Hertfordshire. To the average person these occurrences would appear agreeable but unconsidered trifles; to the experts they are the stuff of romance; the discovery, therefore, that the flamingo was tame and the buff-backed heron the property of a bird-fancier created a good deal of bitterness.

And many a silly thing
That hops and cheeps,
And perks his tiny tail,
And sideways peeps,

has proved a bone of contention among the learned. The bird-fanciers' scheme for a brighter countryside will, presumably, be discouraged. The ornithologists will rejoice. But the ordinary man cannot help a feeling of regret that he may not hope to meet a flamingo on his walks in East Anglia, or a buff-backed heron next time he goes for a stroll in Surrey.

POSTERITY TO PAY FOR OUR DOLES.

POST-WAR LIABILITIES GREATER THAN THOSE OF THE WAR.

URGENT NEED FOR ECONOMY.

By Sir Ernest J. P. Benn.

The new inspiration so badly needed in politics is to be found in the single word Economy. This happy discovery has been made by all the signatories to the Manifesto of July 16, and the rapidly spreading knowledge of it is putting heart into weary and dispirited Conservatives and Liberals alike. Anyone who is in any sort of touch with political thought can entertain no doubt as to the need of new inspiration. The Government forces are disunited and despairing; those sections which have had the fortune to come up against experience have discovered the utter folly of the Socialist idea, and the rest are angry and discredited. The Conservative camp is in no better condition. The stupidity of fighting Socialism with Socialism is now apparent, and the demoralisation which has led the party down to newspaper stunts is little short of pitiful. The Liberal Party no longer makes any serious contribution to help with the difficulties that confront distraught humanity, and the whole world is waiting for new inspiration, for a fresh start, for a signpost to sanity, safety, and security. On that signpost will be written the single word Economy.

Economy, as I indicated in the SUNDAY TIMES of July 20, is a very big subject, and means a great deal more than parsimony. If the subject is approached as it concerns merely the next Budget, the difficulties are immense and the practical opportunities for saving few and far between; but if we can revive a true sense of Economy in the minds of our people, then the practice of sound finance will in time become easy.

Value for Value.

I define Economy as "value for value," and in the economic revival which I visualise that new conception will alter most of the things we are doing not only in our public affairs, but in our private lives. As in 1906 the phrase "ninepence for fourpence" altered the course of the whole of the economic tendencies of the nation, so a quarter of a century later "value for value" may perchance turn us back into sane thinking and sound ways. An impartial observer of our economic lives in 1930 would not fail to be struck with the fact that we have forgotten value and think only of getting as much as possible, while giving as little as we can. Capitalism, which was supposed to be a system of personal grab, gave us cheap goods and services and plenty of them. Socialism (for to-day the bulk of our activities are Socialistic to the core) is supposed to be free of selfishness, and yet under it we are all more or less guilty of trying to get more than we give, and many of us succeed for the time being in that immoral quest. If and when we really get hold of the spirit of Economy we shall be consumed with remorse and shame at our carryings-on since the days when we were led astray by the allurements of the People's Budget.

A Costly Experiment.

History will record it of us of the last quarter of a century that we were a people who gave up work and took to politics, who laid down our tools and sat on committees, and who attempted the interesting and costly experiment of leaving the work to our grandfathers and the bill to our grandchildren. For myself, I have no doubt that our grandchildren will curse us, for they will be forced to accept far lower standards than might have been theirs because of our profligate use of their credit. We are calmly leaving for them to pay, not only the whole cost of the war, but far bigger capital liabilities piled upon their unborn shoulders by all our post-war folly.

This side of the great subject of Economy is perhaps the most interesting of them all, the obligations of one generation to another, the advantages which each new generation derives from the past and the obligations or benefits which each in turn bequeaths to the next. The infant who came into the world in 1913 had the advantages of civilisation as it then existed, and in return he shouldered liabilities in the form of a national debt amounting to £18 per head of the population. But the infant who arrives in 1931 may recognise some advantages, indeed will have to think very highly of them, for his load of liability amounts, as I reckon it, to nearly £500 per head of the whole population. Such is the cost of the free and wholesale use of public credit during and since the war. There can, I think, be no doubt that the public liabilities piled up since the war are heavier than the whole bill for the war itself. When the Conservatives stabilised national and local expenditure at a figure twice as large per head as that of any other country in the world, they set up a huge vested interest which will take generations to liquidate and destroy, and placed a burden on our children and their children which will keep them down in the social scale of the world.

Burdens for Posterity.

It is fatally easy to borrow £100,000 for a new school or new road, or to pay ourselves a pension, and the dishonest scheme is recommended with such specious unction that we flatter our silly selves that we are doing good to others. Posterity may think the school worth while, although I doubt if they will approve the price; but they will call us the cowards and the cads that we are for leaving them to pay our doles. We are inclined to flatter ourselves on our humanitarian views about children, but they may not see the matter in the same light.

Each generation lives on the savings of the past. Eight out of ten of us are living in houses built before we were born. Our food comes from land cleared and cultivated for us by generations that have passed away. Our clothes are made in factories and by machinery provided by our grandfathers. Our cities and most of our public amenities were made by people to whom Economy was something in the nature of a religion. The obligation of each generation is to maintain and improve the heritage of the past and, so far as may be, add to it. Every addition so made ensures a rise in the standard of living of the next generation; every damage done, every bit of wear and tear means a lower standard for those to come.

Spending Other People's Money.

The argument can be reduced to even simpler terms and brought home to each and everyone of us. If we take just a little less than we give, then the surplus (it matters not to whom it may belong), the accumulated wealth of the nation, is so much bigger. If, on the other hand, we give less than we take, we help to empty the national coffers. Many of the things we are doing to-day will not stand examination from this point of view. Most of our trade union rules and regulations are in direct defiance of our obligations to posterity. To force two men into a job which one could do is to ignore the meaning of Economy or of work. Federations and unions and rings and combines of every conceivable sort and kind have far outstripped the minor abuses of the men's trade unionism.

We are all engaged in robbing the rest, and we do it in the name of public policy. We are all spending other people's money, nobody has any personal responsibility; we rush into innumerable varieties of Extravagantics, and we do it in the name of Economics. True Economy will revive with us when we realise the size of the burden that we are passing on to posterity, for we really do think we are interested in our children, and we are quite ready to interpret that interest in terms of reality.

Less Finance; More Arithmetic.

We must have less finance and more arithmetic. We must get the people thinking of matters which are within their comprehension. For the moment we have a lot of little minds full of great big figures, and they do not fit. But, after all, the big figures are made up of little ones, and although it is a little old-fashioned to remind ourselves that the pounds will look after themselves if we give our attention to the pennies, the principle underlying the old adage is still true. If each of us, when enjoying anything, would simply ask himself whether he has paid for it, Economy would become at once our guiding principle. After all, everything has to be paid for, there can be no arguing about that, and in many cases it does not matter very much who pays, but it is important that the idea of the necessity for paying should be in the minds of all of us at all times.

A Pertinent Question.

May I give a rather far-fetched illustration, but one which will make the point quite clear and relate it to public affairs? When I spend an hour of real enjoyment in Westminster Abbey, I ought to find room in my thoughts for an expression of thankfulness to my ancient ancestors whose money, brains, work, and effort have been bequeathed to me without any expense on my part, and who thus placed this wonderful treasure at my disposal. If I then take a walk across the bridge at Westminster and stroll through the marble halls and corridors of the palatial County Hall, I ought in the same way to ask myself who paid for it. I shall then find it necessary to pay my tribute to the far greater skill, work, energy, and sacrifice that we citizens of London have placed upon the shoulders of generations yet unborn in the shape of a capital debt of £73,000,000, of which the County Hall forms part. In so far as Westminster Abbey is part of my life, I am living on the past. In so far as the County Hall is of use and service to me, I am living on the future. In respect of neither benefit have I or my generation paid a single penny piece of the capital cost.

At Jumièges.

By LORD DARLING.

Beside the Seine I viewed him—
You must have seen him too—
With fishing rod extended,
He stood the whole day through.

His float he sometimes lifted,
To let it slide again;
Intent he watched, and waited,
Come sunshine, wind, or rain.

"Most patient of all fishers—
Though many haunt this stream—
What fills," said I, "your flasquet;
Pike, gudgeon, perch, or bream?"

"Monsieur, I take no fishes."
"Yet here, from day to day,
Beside your rod you breakfast,
And after Curfew stay.

"O hopeful, happy pêcheur;
How innocent the mind
That in St. Peter's calling
Sport, péché-free, can find."

"Non, Monsieur, non; *I fish not*
Of pleasure; 'twas through sin—
For eating beef in Carême—
This penance did begin.

"And those long lines of fishers,
Who throng the banks of Seine,
Sont pêcheurs, tant que pêcheurs,
Who would their souls regain."

So solved, for me, the secret—
That thousands thirst to know—
Why all French streams are crowded
With anglers row on row.

"PRINCESS JEAN OF GLAMIS."

SUGGESTED NAME.

A 14th CENTURY ANCESTRESS.

By JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, LL.D.

The birth of a second daughter to the Duke and Duchess of York has sent many people back to their school books. In fact, there has been such a digging into history—for by a curious paradox the interest in the past seems to grow with the increase in democracy—that we have been many times assured that the infant Princess is the first Royal child born in Scotland since Charles I. saw the light at Dunfermline in 1600. If, however, the quidnuncs had stated that she was the first Royal child of the blood born beyond the Border since that date they would be near the truth, for the Queen of Spain and her youngest brother Prince Maurice were both born at Balmoral. Neither of them, however, was in the line of succession to our throne, for their father, Prince Henry of Battenburg, was created Royal Highness only after his marriage with Princess Beatrice.

While the commentators have been very busy with their history books they have omitted to point out that if the birth of Royal children has become rare in Scotland since the Union of crowns, Royal princesses have always been rather rareties in Scotland. Since the days of Malcolm Canmore only thirty-two Royal princesses have been born in Scotland. Curiously enough, too, only four of these princesses married kings. Several died in childhood or did not wed, while the majority married foreign or Scottish and occasionally English noblemen.

THE DUKE'S ANCESTRESS.

Matilda, the elder daughter of Malcolm Canmore—whose father, Duncan I., was murdered by Macbeth—by marrying Henry I. of England in 1100 became the ancestress of the Duke of York, while her sister Mary married the Count of Boulogne. The three daughters of William the Lion married English peers, while Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III., married the King of Norway and was the mother of Margaret, the poor little Maid of Norway, who became Queen of Scotland and died in the Orkneys in 1290 at the age of seven on her way from Bergen to England. Had she lived there might never have been a struggle for the Crown. That led to the War of Independence, which has made Wallace and Bruce the great heroes in the Scottish saga. With the death of Bruce's son, David II., the male line died out, and the House of Stuart, of which Queen Victoria was so proud, came into the picture through the marriage of Bruce's daughter, Marjorie, with Walter, sixth High Steward of Scotland, whose only son, Robert II., was the first Stuart King.

PRINCESS JEAN LYON.

This monarch is particularly interesting to the Duchess of York, for the third of his seven daughters, Jean, who lived in the fourteenth century, was, through her (second) marriage with Sir John Lyon, Chamberlain of Scotland, the ancestress of the Earls of Strathmore. In view of this fact, may it not be suggested that the new baby should be called Jean, although that would be a new name for a princess in the British Royal family?

All the six sisters of Princess Jean Lyon married Scottish peers or commoners, and their descendants to-day must number many hundreds. This custom of the sovereign's daughters marrying subjects was in abeyance for a long time. None of the Georges' daughters married British subjects, but the old custom was revived when Princess Louise married the Marquis of Lorne, while her niece Louise married the Duke of Fife, and Princess Mary became Viscountess Lascelles. To the delight of everyone the infant Princess's father followed in their wake. On the other hand, five of the six daughters of James I. of Scotland married foreign notables—in France, Austria, Holland, and Italy—the eldest, Margaret, marrying the Dauphin of France, who in due course became Louis XI.

THE DYNASTIC LINK.

By far the most famous of all princesses born in Scotland was Mary Queen of Scots, who was born at Linlithgow a week before her father died at Falkland. Little did he think when he said of the dynasty, "It cam' wi' a lass and it'll gang wi' a lass," that his intensely fascinating child would form the dynastic link between the Scots and the English crowns in the person of her son, James VI. and I., so little like her in temperament.

It was Queen Mary's desire to follow the dictates of her heart and marry among her "ain fowk" that had much to do with the tragedy of her life. Her marriage at the age of sixteen to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Francis II., was more or less arranged for her. But she did what she wanted to do when she married Lord Darnley, the father of her son, and still more when she married Bothwell.

The last royal princess but one to be born in Scotland was James's brilliant daughter, Elizabeth, who was born at Falkland Palace, Fifeshire, in August, 1596. She could not even dream, when she was married at the age of seventeen to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine and King of Bohemia, that her grandson, George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, would become King of Great Britain in lieu of the picturesque Stuart line from which she descended. The Princess Elizabeth was really a very clever woman, and her ability came out in her brilliant son, Rupert, whose name is recalled in Rupert Street, for his mother lived in the vicinity, at Leicester House, Leicester Fields, where she died in 1662.

THE NAME "ELIZABETH."

It is, of course, through her issue—and she bore eleven children—that the "Legitimists" look to what they consider our *de jure* sovereign in the person of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. But it was a case of the last shall be first, for it was her youngest daughter, Sophia, born exactly three hundred years ago, who became the mother of George I., and with two admixtures of German blood not a trace of the qualities of the Stuarts, least of all their uncertainties, was left.

The name Elizabeth is one to conjure with in the history of the Royal family. The little Princess Elizabeth, who has won the heart of the nation, has all the quick intelligence, not only of her mother, but also of Queen Elizabeth and of the Princess Elizabeth, "of Bohemia," and now the interest of the country in her and the succession to the Crown is strengthened by the appearance of a sister and playmate whom I should like to see called by the pretty and historic name of Jean.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE.

MANDATES COMMISSION CRITICISES ADMINISTRATIVE DEFECTS.

"CONFUSING" STATEMENTS.

REPORT AND GOVERNMENT REPLY TO BE REVEALED TO-MORROW.

In political circles during the past few weeks there has been lively speculation as to the terms of the impending report of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations on the British administration of Palestine. A forecast of the report published in the *Daily Telegraph* last month indicated that the Mandates Commission were inclined to be critical of the British administration.

Yesterday the *Daily Telegraph* was able to give the substance of the British Government's comments on the Commission's report; and the SUNDAY TIMES is now able to publish more fully the conclusions of the Mandates Commission as they will be set out in the report in its final form.

It will be seen that the Mandates Commission criticises the British Government for not having carried out a constructive policy more vigorously in Palestine, and speaks of confusion in interpretations of the Mandate.

To these criticisms the British Government has made a spirited reply.

The report of the Mandates Commission is to be officially published in Geneva to-morrow. At the same time there will be published in London by the Colonial Office the official text of the British Government's comments.

POLICY LACKING IN VIGOUR.

THE OBJECTS OF THE MANDATE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GENEVA, Saturday.

The general report of the Permanent Mandates Commission to the Council of the League about Palestine, dealing with the events which occurred in Palestine last August and September, is divided into three parts.

The first contains a commentary on the nature of the outbreak and on the attitude and conduct of the Mandatory Power during and before the outbreak. The second deals with the steps taken by the Mandatory Power to restore and maintain order, and the third deals with the future policy in Palestine.

The Commission expresses the hope that the necessity of the Palestine Government having continually to act as umpire between hostile factions will not prevent its proceeding to carry out a constructive programme in the interests of the peaceful masses of the population more vigorously than hitherto. Such action is necessary for the complete execution of the Mandate, and there is no better means of bringing about general pacification than to encourage and organise in every possible way effective co-operation between the various sections of the population.

Stoppage of Immigration.

Such an attitude on the part of the Mandatory Power and its agents would, in the opinion of the Mandates Commission, have given them better protection against the continual demands of the representatives of the two parties (Jews and Arabs), and would have enabled them to convince the Arabs more easily of the undeniable material advantages to Palestine to be derived from the efforts of Zionists. By enhancing the moral authority of the Mandatory Government as the natural protector of Holy Places, it would also have enabled them to dispel the apprehensions of Arabs on account of the intention they attributed to Jews to encroach upon *burak*.

After referring to the steps taken by the British Government to prevent any recurrence of riots, and measures to ensure that public order will not be disturbed, the report refers to the importance of an intelligence service, supervision of the Press, the appointment of a Commission to consider the question of the Wailing Wall, and the sending of Sir John Hope Simpson to Palestine to make a fresh inquiry regarding immigration and land tenure.

In the meantime, the British Government has suspended the issue of immigration permits. This decision has been received differently by two elements of the population. Without offering an opinion, the Mandates Commission noted the statement of a representative of the Mandatory Power that this measure is strictly temporary.

Confused Interpretations.

Referring to statements by successive British Governments, including that of the present Prime Minister, asserting a firm determination scrupulously to carry out the terms of the Palestine Mandate, the Commission expresses the opinion that "interpretations of the Palestine Mandate have too often confused two quite separate matters, namely, the objects of the Mandate and the immediate obligations of the Mandatory Power. The clauses of the Mandate which form virtually the whole subject of the controversy about the objects of the Mandate are the establishment of a Jewish National Home and the establishment of self-governing institutions. The Mandate fixes no time-limit for the accomplishment of these objects because that event will depend on the numerous circumstances beyond the control of the Mandatory Power.

"Even the most energetic actions and the employment of the immense financial resources cannot alone achieve the establishment of a Jewish National Home, which is dependent upon economic factors."

The Commission further states that it is not one of the Mandatory's obligations to bring these objects to immediate completion, but the Mandatory's immediate obligation is solely to create and maintain in Palestine general conditions favourable to the gradual accomplishment of the two objects of the Mandate.

"Excessive impatience on the part of the inhabitants of Palestine," says the report, "would only work to their own detriment by interfering with the operation of a system the international bases of which they are not in a position to challenge. The League of Nations is entitled to expect Palestinians of all races to recognise in fairness the merits of a regime which, while providing effective safeguards against arbitrary action, is leading the country steadily onwards to a political state which they will better appreciate in the process of time, since most of them have never possessed political freedom or even had any full assurance of individual freedom."

"The special features of the Mandate system are eminently suited to form in Palestine a political unit on the model of many other nations which have found the root of their vitality in their mixed composition and which have learned from the variety of their religions the spirit of tolerance."

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEFENCE.

"WE HAVE NOT BEEN NEGLECTFUL."

The British Government's reply, as outlined in the *Daily Telegraph*, yesterday, indicates that the British Government feels that it was justified in adopting in the case of Palestine a system which has been attended with success in many other territories, and which it has still reason to hope will prove successful in Palestine.

In replying to the criticisms of the Mandates Commission that the Mandatory Power neglected its obligations towards the Arabs as regards agricultural and other developments of the country, the British Government points out that any policy of development in Palestine must take account of the obligations imposed by the Mandate. The reply concludes as follows:

"If account is taken of the general conclusions, his Majesty's Government feel that it may justly be claimed that it has not been neglectful of its obligations in regard to developments. No reference is contained in the Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission to the work which has already been done in this direction by the Mandatory Power in developing and improving conditions in Palestine. Previous to this Report, the Mandates Commission has at no time expressed dissatisfaction with the progress attained."

Last Year's Riots.

The document refers to the statements made by the Mandates Commission concerning the inadequacy of the armed forces at the disposal of the local Administration. His Majesty's Government points out, as was explained by the accredited representatives at the first meeting of the Commission:

That the reduction of forces was carried out on the advice of a High Commissioner, to whose knowledge of the country was added the experience acquired during a distinguished military career;

That the reduction was in the direction of establishing civil government on more normal lines than before; and

That it had the advantage of making available for the development of the country funds which would otherwise have been expended on defence.

Nevertheless, in the light of subsequent events it cannot be denied that the forces immediately available were inadequate to deal with the sudden and widespread disturbances.

The British Government points out that the Mandates Commission was fully informed as to the strength of the forces stationed in Palestine.

Arab Police Essential.

As to the charge made by the Mandates Commission that, 'as might have been expected in a country where explosions of religious and racial events have constantly threatened public peace, there was a defection on the part of the native contingent as soon as the rioting brought the two races into conflict,' His Majesty's Government, says the reply, is not aware of the grounds on which the Mandates Commission regarded such a result as expected.

To maintain order in a territory by a police force from which the inhabitants of that territory are excluded is a policy which His Majesty's Government, in the light of long and various experience, is unable to view with favour and which is open to objection on political, administrative, and financial grounds.

ITALIAN TRIUMPH IN T.T. RACE.

FIRST THREE PLACES IN FAST CONTEST.

BRITISH MISFORTUNES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Saturday.

A sweeping victory for the Italian team of two-litre Alfa Romeo cars was the result of the R.A.C. Tourist Trophy race at Belfast to-day.

Caracciola's Mercedes was eliminated on technical grounds, and Captain Birkin's Bentley by an accident in which the car was wrecked and its driver was marvellously lucky to escape unscathed.

Disaster overtook other famous British drivers. Kaye Don's smaller Alfa-Romeo skidded on a corner, hit the kerb, and turned over, pinning the driver and mechanic beneath. The mechanic crawled out and with the help of spectators managed to pull Don out by the arm. Don walked to the nearest control, where it was found that he had broken a rib.

Quite early in the race Captain Waite, driver of one of the much-fancied "Baby" Austins, crashed at the same spot, where a railway bridge crosses the course. It was at first reported that he had suffered only superficial injuries, but I learned later that he was unconscious, suffering from concussion, and Sir Herbert Austin, who had come over to see the race with Mrs. Waite, was taken out to where he was lying. This was Waite's last race, a sad ending to a successful career.

Nuvolari, Campari, and Varzi, the drivers of the three winning Alfa Romeos, had a great race among themselves for first place, which the first-named won by 16 sec. at the very fine average speed of 70.88 miles per hour. A straight-eight British Alvis, driven by Cyril Paul, was fourth, and Gunner Poppe's Austin, the only survivor of the "Babies," fifth. Birkin stood sixth when he crashed, but he had no chance of catching the Alvis cars, which developed a speed that not even Campari's practice lap times had led us to expect.

It was a very fast race, class records being broken again and again. The three Talbots went right through the 400 miles without a single stop, even for fuel—a wonderful performance.

Full details of the racing will be found in page 16. The social side of the event is dealt with in page 13.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

OUT OF DANGER BUT STILL WEAK.

The following bulletin concerning the Earl of Birkenhead was issued yesterday:—

"As Lord Birkenhead is now out of any immediate danger, further bulletins will not for the moment be issued. After a very severe attack of bronchial pneumonia his heart is in a very exhausted condition, necessitating complete rest and quiet for many weeks.

A. P. BEDDARD.
R. IRONSIDE.
C. GARDINER HILL."

NAVAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

This week the *Daily Telegraph* will print a short series of sketches of personalities at the Naval Conference in London. Professor Maurice Gerothwohl, who writes them, is one of the best-informed men on international politics, and for this task he enjoyed unrivalled opportunities. Known to all, he kept in intimate touch with the delegates to the Conference throughout its long sittings.

All that happened, as seen from the inner circle, these sketches will reveal, and they lack nothing in frankness. They make piquant additions to the knowledge which the public has hitherto been allowed to glean of this historic gathering. The series will start on Wednesday.

Mr. Siegfried Sassoon's brilliant pictures of the war as seen by a subaltern, which the *Daily Telegraph* continues to publish each morning under the title of "Memoirs of an Infantry Officer," have reached the stage where the writer is home wounded. He describes in vivid passages a London air raid with which chance brought him into close contact.

LORD DERBY'S FARM LEASED.

The Earl of Derby has leased his home farm at Knowsley to Mr. George Marsh, of Mount Pleasant, Speke, near Liverpool, a leading South-West Lancashire farmer.

The home farm comprises some 1,400 acres, about 400 of which are arable, the remainder being park and pasture land. It will be remembered that a short time ago Lord Derby considerably reduced his house and estate staff.

Sunday Times

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THE DUCHESS AND NEW PRINCESS.

"BOTH ARE DOING WELL."

MR. CLYNES AND A "BONNY CHILD."

WILL SHE BE NAMED JEAN?

The suggestion that the new daughter of the Duchess of York should be named Jean is made by Dr. J. M. Bulloch, the genealogical authority.

In an article which appears on page 10 Dr. Bulloch traces the descent of the Duchess of York from Robert II., the first Stuart King, whose third daughter, Jean, through her marriage with Sir John Lyon, was the ancestress of the Earls of Strathmore.

"In view of this fact," he writes, "may it not be suggested that the new Princess should be called Jean, although that would be a new name for a Princess in the British Royal family?"

Excellent progress continues to be made by the Duchess of York and the infant Princess. Yesterday morning the following bulletin was issued:—

Glamis Castle,
Saturday, 10.30 a.m.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York and the infant Princess are both very well.

(Sgd.) HENRY SIMSON.

It will be noticed that the bulletin was signed only by Sir Henry Simson. Dr. Reynolds, the second specialist, has left the Castle and returned to London. A further bulletin will be issued this morning, and will probably be the final one.

At eight o'clock last night it was authoritatively stated that the Duchess and the Princess continued to make good progress.

The interest aroused by the birth of the Princess has been world-wide, and from all parts of the globe messages of congratulation and good wishes have been pouring into Glamis Castle. To scores of them the Duke of York has replied personally.

Until long after midnight on Friday, when the last glowing embers of the great bonfire lit to celebrate the birth of the princess were growing cold, hundreds of people filled the little main street of Glamis village, and danced eightsome reels and highland flings to the music of bagpipes and drums. The village band, headed by Pipe-Major McNicol, the Earl of Strathmore's own piper, marched down from the summit of Hunter's Hill with swinging kilts and bagpipes skirling. Reaching the tiny village square, they wheeled into position and broke into the strains of Scottish dancing airs.

SISTER'S GREETING.

"A fine chubby-faced little girl" was the description given of the new princess by Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, who in accordance with time-honoured precedent, had gone to Glamis to exercise the constitutional privilege of announcing a Royal birth. Mr. Clynes's first message was to the Lord Mayor of London, who has a historic right to be the first person outside the Royal family to receive the news.

Mr. Clynes, who left Glamis on Friday night, arrived in London yesterday morning. "Our new Princess," he said, "is a bonny child, and it did not need the doctors to tell me that she was going on perfectly satisfactorily. That was evident. I am glad to be able to state that when I left Glamis last night the Duchess of York was making excellent progress, and the doctors were very pleased with her."

Princess Elizabeth saw her baby sister for the second time yesterday. Early in the morning, she begged her nurse to let her see the baby again, and later on she was taken into the nursery and saw the little Princess lying awake in the cot smiling.

AT LONDON HOME.

Preparations are to be put in hand soon for welcoming the new member of the family at the London home of the Duke and Duchess of York in Piccadilly. The bright nursery, which catches the morning sunshine, will be reconstructed to make room for the baby sister of Princess Elizabeth.

THE KING GOES NORTH.

ROYAL WELCOME TO DEESIDE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ABERDEEN, Saturday.

Glorious weather welcomed the King and Queen as the Royal train passed up Deeside this morning on the last stage of the railway journey from Sandringham to Balmoral. At Aberdeen a large crowd assembled in the station cheered heartily as the train came along the decorated platform, on which there was a great scroll with the word "Welcome."

In attendance on the platform were Lord Provost Rust and the magistrates and principal officials of the Corporation. Sir Charles Cust, the King's Equerry, as soon as the train had stopped, summoned the Lord Provost to the Royal presence. After a short conversation in the saloon the King and Queen, accompanied by Prince George, went to meet the baillies and other members of the civic party, with whom they chatted freely until it was time for them to re-enter the saloon.

At 8.30, after a stop of ten minutes for the changing of engines, the Royal train left. All the way up Deeside the Royal party enjoyed a delightful prospect, the countryside in the bright sunshine looking at its very best.

In his conversation with Lord Provost Rust, the King, replying to a remark as to his health said he was feeling "Just it," and that he was looking forward to a day on the moors to see what could be done with the grouse. Close inquiries were made by the King as to how Aberdeen stood with regard to unemployment and the nature of the works that were causing unemployment in the city, and His Majesty asked particularly about the trades of granite, paper-making, and fishing.

Considerable interest centred around the presentation of Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Royal Red Cross Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses of Canada. The King and Queen talked with her about her work in Canada, and asked if she was here to acquire fresh information about the treatment and nursing of the sick. The Marquess of Aberdeen informed their Majesties that she had been doing little else.

The Royal train reached Ballater Station at 10 o'clock. From Ballater to Balmoral the journey was made by motor-car.

A real Highland welcome was given at the castle entrance, where the Royal Highlanders, in full panoply, were drawn up on each side of the drive under their Commander, Major Mackenzie, the King's Commissioner on the Balmoral Estates. The hoisting of the Royal Standard on the castle tower announced that the King was again in residence at his Highland home.

POLITICAL NOTES

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OUTLOOK.

WILL TARIFF ELECTION FOLLOW?

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Preparations for the coming Imperial Conference, in its political and economic aspects, are understood to be well advanced. The declarations of Irish Free State and South African representatives are somewhat disquieting; and there is now little doubt that they will push the departure of 1926 to an extreme point. In other words, they will make the most of Dominion status and the considerable measure of independence or at least freedom in constitutional problems which the decisions of the 1926 Conference involved. I hear that one of the most difficult is the manner in which advice is to be tendered to the Crown, chiefly on the point as to whether that should be the duty of United Kingdom Ministers, or whether there can be any plan for more direct access for the Dominions.

On the economic side only Australia, it appears, has raised the question of bulk purchase; and it is very doubtful whether any practical plan can be prepared. If treaty obligations were not to be invaded, bulk purchase would require to apply to home crops as well as to those produced in the Empire and in other parts of the world; and quite possibly this comprehensive basis, inevitable if Great Britain were not to run counter to treaty arrangements which might do serious damage to its international trade, may rob the scheme of some of its attractions for its supporters in the Imperial Conference, and probably also to some extent among advocates in the Socialist movement, and particularly in the Independent Labour Party. At this stage there is no sign that there can be anything resembling large scale preference to the Dominions, such as would be possible only within a British tariff programme. In Government circles there is accordingly a quite public appreciation of the fact that following the Imperial Conference political opponents may press for a General Election designed to put the whole tariff issue to effective test.

That Revenue Tariff.

The impression increases that the Free Traders in the Government, now that the proposed 10 per cent. tariff on manufactured imports for revenue purposes has been brought to their notice, will marshal their forces for an effective fight. Their complaint is that the plan would concede a large part of the protectionist case; in any event they consider that it revives numerous proposals characteristic of the controversy following 1903, when many tariff reformers believed that the sound course was to begin with a purely revenue tariff in the belief that it would lead to a wider protectionist programme. Nevertheless, there is on the agenda for the coming conference of the Labour Party a definite proposal that goods manufactured abroad under unfair conditions should be definitely excluded by export prohibition. That proposal goes beyond the plan contained in the programme on which the Government fought the last General Election, which merely suggested that if, after international negotiation, it was impossible to secure agreement regarding working conditions, the entry of such goods should be prohibited, in all probability temporarily, until conditions of production were reconciled. Many of the trade union members are now keenly interested in this problem; and while there may be no disposition to take a generally protectionist line, there will be an influential demand for the special treatment of goods produced under sweated or inferior conditions which the Government may find it difficult to ignore.

Bromley's Bye-Election.

So the Crusader is to go to the poll at Bromley after all, with the backing of only one-half of the forces that have so far been fighting the Empire Free Trade battle. The absence of certain support is indeed, a matter of lively speculation in political circles. In the meantime, certain news from the Dominions shows the difficulties of the Crusaders. New Zealand is insisting upon higher tariffs against Canada, and it is believed that Canada will increase rather than diminish the duties on Australian and New Zealand goods. After all, Joseph Chamberlain, when Colonial Secretary, spent three years trying to induce the Dominions to remit duties upon the Mother Country's goods and to increase them against the foreigner. In those days of less highly developed industry our "Colonies," as they were then called, refused. To-day it would be as difficult to ask the Dominions to forego duties against other sections of the Empire as it would be impossible to ask the British working classes to tax their food to help India.

India.

When Lord Birkenhead, whose continued progress towards recovery is so gratifying, was asked what would be the chief issue of discussion in the next Parliament, he replied briefly the one word, "India." Indeed, India would have been the main consideration in the last Session, but for the general desire not to make party capital. But nothing can prevent its prominence as a topic this autumn. British opinion in India is showing itself as alarmed at the growing drift of nationalism there. Mr. Churchill's speech this week crystallises the view of the common-sense man. The Prime Minister recognises that the plea for inviting members of the Simon Commission to the Conference will become paramount later, and is setting to work in private to get the Leaders of the two Parties opposed to him to agree not to make this issue a partisan one this year. But Mr. Baldwin cannot give any such agreement, and indeed the question of India may be the one upon which the Government may fall.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT ALNWICK.

The death occurred in the early hours of yesterday of the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. He had been ill for several weeks, and had undergone two operations. He was 80 years of age.

When the news was received at Alnwick Castle, the Duke's Northumberland home, the Union Jack was hoisted half-mast on the castle, the flag of St. George was also run half-mast on St. Michael's Parish Church, and the bells of the parish church and St. Paul's were tolled.

A Special Memoir appears on page 14.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 12, COLUMN 2.

"SUET PUDDING" CRICKET.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE TEST MATCH.

TIMELESS SITTING AND SCIATICA.

The following letter to the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES from the Hon. Mrs. Robert Lyttelton contains apt and amusing comments from a woman's point of view on the "timeless Test Match" in which England bade farewell to the "Ashes":—

Sir,—Women, I know, are usually silent on the subject of the sacred game of cricket, but now that the timeless Test match is over, or, rather, has awakened out of its overdose of veronal, it gives rise to one or two reflections.

Poor Duleepsinhji! He must have felt as I in a very much humbler way feel when I take out my brassie with a glorious dream of a magnificent carry over the bunker, a slither on to the green, and a hole accomplished, and the caddie shatters it with a command to take the mashie and play short. Then the mischief is done, and the dream of a glorious possibility is turned into a nightmare of a certainty and I am buried with all rites in the deepest part of the bunker.

Stodginess is only too well suited to the stodgy, but brilliance fails hopelessly when brought down to the suet pudding tactics of timeless cricket.

"Painful" was the right word applied to the process and also to the severe attack of sciatica brought about by timeless sitting.

OLIVE A. LYTTELTON.

THE KING AND THE "ASHES."

CONGRATULATIONS FOR VICTORS.

Before the Australian cricketers left London yesterday morning for their match with Gloucestershire at Bristol they received a telegram from the King congratulating them on winning the "Ashes."

The telegram, addressed to Mr. Kelly, the manager of the Australian team, read:

"I am desired by the King to convey to Mr. Woodfull and his team His Majesty's hearty congratulations on their success, and on the remarkable exhibition of cricket they have given in the Test matches.

"It was a great pleasure to His Majesty to meet them, to see them play, and to have the opportunity of watching Mr. Bradman bat.

"The King hopes that they enjoyed the tour, and will carry back to their homes the happiest recollections of their visit to this country.

(Signed) CLIVE WIGRAM."

The King followed the score in the last Test match very closely. The result of the match was telephoned to him at Sandringham just before he left for Balmoral by special train, and he immediately gave instructions for the telegram to be sent.

At Bristol the Australian cricketers were given a rousing welcome, but a civic reception that had been arranged did not take place. It was understood that the Australians did not desire it. They hastily slipped through the cheering crowds to the motor-coach, in which they were driven to their hotel.

AN URN FOR WOODFULL.

HOBART, Saturday.

Messrs. Harris and Marsh, a firm of ironmongers, have cabled to their English representatives requesting them to obtain a Wedgwood urn for presentation to Woodfull "for the cricket ashes."—*Reuter.*

"Why We Lost the Ashes," by C. Stewart-Caine, is on page 17.

"UNITED EUROPE" PLAN.

PARIS, Saturday.

September 8 has been proposed by the French Government as the date for the meeting at Geneva of the Conference on M. Briand's scheme for a European Federation.—*Reuter.*

LOVERS FALL TO DEATH IN ALPS

ETON MASTER AND FIANCÉE.

DROP INTO 1,500 FT. CREVASSE.

NEWLY BETROTHED COUPLE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GENEVA, Saturday.

The names of two English victims have now been added to the death roll of the Alps, which has been heavier this year than for many years past. They are—

Miss MARY IRVING, the daughter of Mr. R. L. G. Irving, a Master at Winchester College, and

Mr. VINCENT M. O'CONNOR, B.A., a junior master at Eton.

Miss Irving is 19, and Mr. O'Connor 25, and they are said to have become engaged only quite recently.

They had set out with a party of six tourists to climb the Pointe L'Eveque, in the Valais mountains, a height of 12,264 feet in the Pennine Alps on the Swiss-Italian frontier.

So far as I can learn, the party climbed in two groups, the two victims being in the last four, with Mr. Hurst and Mr. Palmer. Both parties arrived at the summit all right, and it was during the descent that the tragedy occurred.

At a dangerous part of the descent Mr. O'Connor, who was last on the rope, slipped and fell down an ice wall, dragging Miss Irving off her feet. The rope was severed on the sharp rocks, and in a moment the climbers had vanished.

Mr. Hurst and Mr. Palmer continued their descent, and twenty feet below, on the edge of a deep ice crevasse, estimated at 1,500 feet, found traces of blood, and there was no doubt that their unfortunate companions had met their death.

VAIN RESCUE EFFORTS.

The other members of the party, which was not accompanied by any professional guides, made vain attempts at rescue, but were compelled to give up.

A rescue party of guides set out immediately to recover the bodies, but after a long struggle they turned back, realising that to reach the spot where the two tourists had disappeared would be to court almost certain death.

BRILLIANT SCHOLAR.

HEAD GIRL OF THE SCHOOL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINCHESTER, Saturday.

Miss Irving was a girl of brilliant promise. She was a student at St. Swithin's School, Winchester, of which she was head girl, and was captain of the school cricket eleven. She was, in fact, good at most ball games, and was exceedingly popular with the scholars. Among her recent achievements was the winning of the Charlotte Yonge Scholarship in Classics, which is tenable at the University for three years. She was due to go to Oxford in October.

Her father is a member of the Winchester City Council, and was also a member of the local Literary and Scientific Society,

ETON'S REGRET.

A gloom was cast over Eton when news was received of the tragic death of Mr. Vincent Mansfield O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor had been a master at Eton for nearly three years and resided at St. Christopher Hotel, near Farns Pool Bridge. He was a keen wet bob and rowed in the masters' eight. He was seen on the towing-path frequently during the summer watching boys. He was an excellent oarsman and was very popular with everyone. As a fine scholar he had a most promising career before him.

Eight successive INTERNATIONAL VICTORIES for SHELL

Since the beginning of 1929 eight great international motor races confined to stock cars have been won on Shell products—convincing proof of the supremacy of Shell petrol and Shell oil

(1) J.C.C. "Double 12" 1929
(2) B.A.R.C. "6 hours" 1929
(3) Le Mans "24 Hours" 1929
(4) Dublin Grand Prix 1929
(5) Ulster T.T. Race 1929
(6) J.C.C. "Double 12" 1930
(7) Le Mans "24 Hours" 1930
(8) Dublin Grand Prix 1930

all won on special

SHELL PETROL and SHELL OIL

COAST WATCH TO BLAME.

"Q's" VIEW OF YACHT DISASTER.

IMPOSSIBLE UNDER OLD SERVICE.

THE FOWEY INQUEST

A verdict of "Accidental death" and a jury's rider to the effect that there had been some laxity in the placing of the coast watch was returned yesterday at the inquest at Polruan on the bodies of Commodore H. D. King, M.P. for Paddington South, and Commodore S. Searle, who were lost, with four others, in the yacht Islander, which was destroyed on the rocks near Fowey during Wednesday night's gale.

Dr. E. Toogood, the Liskeard district coroner, held the inquest in the Polruan Constitutional Club. An interested spectator of the proceedings was Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, the novelist.

A CONSTANT FIGHT.

The Coroner, opening the proceedings, turned to the jury and said: "We in this island wage a constant fight against the sea, which levies on us sacrifices both in vessels and in lives. But I think that in no part of the coast has this fight been more continuous or more severe than in our county of Cornwall. The victims of this disaster were men to whom a seafaring life accorded a great deal of pleasure, and who were accustomed to match their wits against the elements. In the ordinary way they would have succeeded.

"The happenings on board which led to their undoing we shall probably never know, and the sea is unlikely to give up that secret. But in due course we have to consider whether the shore arrangements for the prevention of wrecks and the saving of life were adequate; whether they were efficiently administered."

IN PERFECT CONDITION.

After evidence of identification had been given, Colonel John Diggle, of Wentworth, Rotherham, Yorkshire, the owner of the yacht, said that he chartered it to Commodore King on August 9. "The yacht was in perfect condition so far as I know," he said. "She was out at Cowes racing when the only other two yachts out were doubled reefed. She was built in 1912 for the Bristol Pilot Service."

The Coroner: Was she equipped with any distress rockets?—I do not know, but she had some flares.

At this stage the Coroner called Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch to give evidence as to conditions on the coast. Asked by the Coroner what he thought about the present system of coast watching and patrolling, Sir Arthur replied, "I think that it is insufficient, and consequently it must be comparatively inefficient."

Sir Arthur added that from the watch house at Lantivet Bay a clear view of the scene of the tragedy could be obtained.

The Coroner: If anyone had been on duty in the watch-house they would have seen the signals of distress if the signals were first given when the yacht was two hundred yards from the bell-buoy in the bay?—There is no doubt at all that the signals would have been seen.

"In the old days of the coastguards, when there was a different service altogether, this thing would never have happened," continued Sir Arthur. "I think it is attributable to Governmental action in reducing coastguards and staffs. A watch on the seas is more necessary in summer than in winter, because vessels which come along in the winter are commanded by master mariners, but the craft which swarm off the coast in the summer are often handled by holidaymakers who don't understand their handling."

SHOUTS FOR HELP.

Mr. Roseveare, in evidence, said that when he got down on the rocks near where the ship had struck, he could hear men on her shouting, "Help, help!" They shouted this one word continuously. He could see one man moving about the deck, and four others seemed to be in the cockpit, while a sixth man was lying flat on the deck.

The Coroner: How much time do you calculate would have been saved if the distress flares had been seen from the watch-house in Lantivet Bay?—Fifty minutes. He added that if the lifeboat had arrived fifteen minutes earlier it would have saved the yacht.

James Smith, of Looe Coastguard Station, who is district officer of the Board of Trade, said that Lantivet watchhouse was always manned at night in bad weather. The station officer at Fowey had to decide whether watch should be set during the day.

A DISCRETIONARY POWER.

"On August 20 I gave instructions for the watch house at Polruan to be manned at seven p.m., and the one at Lantivet at ten p.m.," Smith went on.

The Coroner: Are the instructions definitely laid down or left to your discretion?—I am given a great deal of discretion in setting watches.

In spite of the gale warning on the wireless you still thought it was not necessary to man both watch houses?—Yes. At seven o'clock.

When did you change your opinion?—When I was informed of the wreck.

Do you agree that if the watch house had been occupied the lifeboat would have had a better chance of saving the people on the yacht?—Yes.

CORONER'S WARNING.

When William Ross, of Fowey Coastguard Station, was called, the Coroner said, "Upon the evidence before us, it may be held that there was some deficiency in duty on your part, although I do not say that such was the case. In these circumstances, I must warn you that you need not give any evidence. Statements may be construed as criminal negligence.

Ross: I prefer to answer any questions asked me.

Giving evidence, Ross said that the weather on the night of the tragedy deteriorated. When visibility got below a certain point, it was his duty to warn Smith, the divisional officer. With regard to the Lantivet watch house, that would have been manned, but, owing to his instructions from his superior officer, it was not. If it had been left to his own initiative, he would have had the watch house manned that evening, but he was told not to do it until 10 p.m.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding a rider that there was laxity in the placing of the watches.

The funeral of Commodore Henry Douglas King will take place on Tuesday. Services will be held at St. James's Church, Sussex Gardens, W., at 11.30 a.m., and at All Saint's Church, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

THE SICK LIST.

Mr. William Mackinder, M.P. for Shipley, Yorkshire, who is seriously ill in hospital at Bradford, was a little better yesterday.

Mr. Harry Gosling, M.P.: A little more comfortable night, but condition unchanged.

MAGISTRATE'S HOMILY.

Mr. Barrington Ward, the Old Street magistrate, to a repentant reveller: "It is very foolish to take too much. You can drink quite a lot of beer and still keep sober and enjoy yourself. If you go and get tight, you lose all the fun, you know. Pay five shillings, and be more moderate in future."

**

CHANGING LONDON.

[Specially drawn for the Sunday Times by Hanslip Fletcher.

Nos. 11, 12, and 13, Berkeley Square, which are being disposed of as a building site. At No. 11 Horace Walpole (1717-97), littérateur and dilettante, lived for many years. When these houses disappear a big change will have been effected in this part of the West End.

THE ARTHURIAN LEGENDS.

STUDENTS SEEK TO TEST THEIR TRUTH.

VISITS TO WHITE PLAIN AND AVALON.

With the object of investigating the legends which have grown up around King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, a party of students left London yesterday for Truro, where the first International Arthurian Congress will be opened to-morrow.

"The discussions will be on the historical value to be placed on the Arthurian legends," said Mr. E. Vinaver, president of the Arthurian Society of Oxford, who, with Dr. J. Hambley Rowe, president of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, is joint secretary of the Congress.

"We are not at all agreed," he continued, "on the origin of the legends or their value in history. There are various shades of opinion, and we hope that out of our discussions will emerge something that will enable us to fix their place in history, and show whether there is historic foundation for the legend of the Grail, or whether it is based on some Celtic myth."

The students have planned to visit places which figure prominently in the legends, and will hear papers read by distinguished scholars, including Professor M. Wilmotte, of Liège University; Professor R. S. Loomis, of Columbia University, New York; Professor A. G. Van Hamel, of Utrecht University; and Professor Mary Williams, of Swansea College.

Amongst the places to be visited are the White Plain, where Iseult went through her ordeal by fire, the Vale of Avalon, and Camelford, the reputed site of the Arthurian battle.

SAFEGUARDING.

WHAT A PLEBISCITE WOULD REVEAL.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., speaking at Selkirk yesterday, said that the Socialist Government promised work or maintenance, but if they continued much longer there would be neither work nor maintenance. They had not only doubled unemployment, but had bankrupted the Insurance fund.

Referring to the plea that increased unemployment was due to world causes, Sir Philip said that the present Government had aggravated those causes, and had destroyed that confidence which was the basis on which everything else must be built.

He declared that if a plebiscite were taken in the mills and factories of the Scottish Border towns to-day there would be a ten to one majority in favour of Safeguarding or Protection.

It was a profound misfortune that at the coming Imperial Conference the Dominions delegates would be faced by men whose minds were absolutely closed to any fiscal change in this country to-day.

LATE NEWS

MOSCOW AND MANCHURIA.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

An official statement issued to-night by the Tass Agency states that the rumours which have been spread abroad about the alleged penetration of a regiment of the Red Army into Hei Lung Kiang, a province of Northern Manchuria, and also of a mass flight of Soviet citizens into Chinese Turkestan are a mischievous fabrication.—Reuter.

FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKE ENDS.

A Reuter message from Lille states that the strikers in the textile trade belonging to the Communist section, who were still holding out, have decided to resume work to-morrow.

MORE FIGHTING IN INDIA.

ALL-NIGHT FRONTIER ACTIVITY.

TRIBESMEN ATTEMPT A SETTLEMENT.

SIMLA, Saturday.

Latest frontier reports state that there have been no movements among hostile Mohmands. Tarakzai and other Mohmand Khassadars left for Gandao yesterday to oppose a hostile laskkar of 3,000 Afridis who were present at a Jirga at Bagh.

A reconnoitring aeroplane was fired on yesterday. Hostile tribesmen in the Upper Kurram have turned their attention to the neighbourhood of Kharlachi, eight miles west of Parachinar.

Considerable firing is reported in that area throughout last night. Hostile tribesmen were observed this morning. Massozai and Para Chamkannis Jirgas (assemblies of tribesmen) have arrived at Parachinar with a view to securing a settlement.

Latest reports from Waziristan show that the Saifali and Pipali Kabul Khel Wazirs, in Shawal, have succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of Zilli Khel, Taji Khel, and Gangi Khel, Wazirs of the Birmal Lashkar. Four thousand are believed to have collected with the object of attacking either the Datta Khel or Wana.

Warnings have been issued to all concerned, and aeroplane reconnaissances will be carried out from to-day.—*Reuter.*

RULER OF PATIALA.

ANGRY CROWD ELUDED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Unprecedented scenes marked the departure for England by the mailboat this afternoon of the Maharaja of Patiala, who is the head of the Indian State Delegation to the Round Table Conference.

Many thousands of people flocked to the Ballard Pier to witness a hostile demonstration, which, it is understood, was organised by the States People's Conference and Akali Dal. Outside the pier gates the roads were lined with people, mostly women and students and Sikh volunteers, bearing banners with amazing allegations against the ruler.

The crowd, accompanied by Press photographers and cinema-photographers with sound apparatus, waited hours and then went away disappointed. The object of their demonstration was absent, and when they learnt that he had eluded them he was safe on the high seas.

Knowing of the preparations afoot the police made elaborate precautions to keep the crowds away from the Mole. This served to divert attention, while the Maharajah was taken from Apollo Bunder, another part of Bombay, by launch, to board the mailboat in midstream. He got on the launch unrecognised.

SAKLATVALA BAN.

Mr. Saklatvala, formerly Communist M.P. for Battersea, was yesterday officially informed that the ban on his admission to India would not be removed.

His passport has been renewed for three years, but the Foreign Office wrote that with regard to the request that the passport should be made valid for India Mr. Benn was unable to recommend any modification of the present position. The letter suggested that any further representation Mr. Saklatvala desired to make should be addressed to the India Office.

"ON ROYALTY'S DOORSTEP."

M.P.'S OUTBURST.

Mr. McGovern, M.P. for Shettleston, speaking at a Keir Hardie memorial demonstration at Cumnock, Ayrshire, last night, said that it was wholly a mockery and a sham to see a Labour Home Secretary sitting for three weeks on the doorstep of Royalty.

They could never have imagined Keir Hardie sitting there for three weeks during the time that the working classes were enduring the long, long night of martyrdom and despair.

GEORGE II. TRAY FOR U.S. BAR.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Peace was the keynote of the speeches delivered at the banquet here last night at the close of the American Bar Association Convention. Lord Tomlin, one of the Lords of Appeal, declared that there could be no peace unless it was founded on justice.

Sir John Simon presented the American Bar Association with an immense silver platter made in the reign of George II.—*Reuter.*

WORK SCHEMES IN GERMANY.

CARTELS BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES.

GOVERNMENT TAKE ACTION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The unprecedented number of unemployed in Germany, and the immense expenditure necessary for their support, have impelled the Government to make extensive efforts to secure at least a certain revival of trade and business.

The first result of these endeavours is the announcement that the Post Office and the Reichsbahn are distributing special orders to the value of £27,500,000, which will give employment for a year to about 325,000 men.

These orders are in the case of the Post Office for the renewal of existing material with which it works and for new construction, so that the Ministry may be in a position to cope with new business that is anticipated when the economic situation improves; and in the case of the Reichsbahn for the betterment of the permanent way, the modernisation of rolling-stock, strengthening of bridges, and other means contributive towards bringing the railway system up-to-date.

The Government has done more than this. It has insisted on a reduction of prices, and is making great headway in its effort to break that part of the power of the cartels which has been used to maintain high prices.

2,500,000 UNEMPLOYED IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Returns on unemployment from twenty-eight of the forty-eight States show that, of a population of 54,050,839, some 1,128,000 are unemployed. If the same ratio holds good for the entire United States, the total unemployed would now number 2,527,000, or about 2 per cent. of the whole population.—*Exchange.*

REVOLT IN PERU.

PORT CLOSED AND AIR TRAFFIC STOPPED.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday.

According to advices from Peru, the garrison at Arequipa, the second city in the Republic, has revolted, and is now in control of the city. The provincial governor and the general in command of the garrison have been captured.

Yesterday a message from Lima announced that the President of Peru had asked Congress to postpone the presentation of the Budget owing to the financial situation. On Thursday the Peruvian exchange dropped to the lowest point in history.

According to the latest news from Lima, the Government has closed the port of Mollendo to shipping, has prohibited air traffic with Arequipa, and has issued a proclamation to the army, the navy and the people denouncing the Arequipa rising.—*Reuter.*

COAL EXPORT TRADE.

MINE MINISTER'S NEW PROPOSALS.

Mr. E. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, speaking last night at Bo'ness, said that he proposed to negotiate an international agreement for the restoration of the coal industry to its old position in this country.

He also hinted at the possibility of a delegation from the mining department to the Scandinavian countries to discuss an agreement with a view to improving our export trade.

POLISH CABINET RESIGNS.

WARSAW, Saturday.

The Premier, M. Slawek, to-day handed his own and his Cabinet's resignations to the President, M. Mosicki, who accepted them. It is understood that Marshal Pilsudski will be entrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet. The resignations were unexpected. —*Exchange.*

ENGINE DERAILED AT WATERLOO.

Traffic at Waterloo Station was held up for half an hour last night, when an engine and a leading bogey of the front carriage were derailed.

An official of the Southern Railway stated that the 6.45 p.m. train from Portsmouth was entering Waterloo at 9.20 when the engine left the rails. No one was injured or complained of shock.

SOVIET MINERS IN REVOLT.

DESERTING PITS FOR OPEN COUNTRY.

O.G.P.U. POWERLESS.

RIGA, Saturday.

The desertion of miners in the Donetz coal basin has assumed such proportions that it is gravely jeopardising the output. The directors report that it is impossible to retain the miners, especially the married men, whose wives refuse to face another winter in filthy barracks, with a scanty food supply, while the imported German miners are better treated.

The O.G.P.U. and military authorities are powerless to prevent the miners from migrating to the open country, as the miners threaten to convert the pits into a volcano if a single one of their number is killed. The Communist Youth pioneers, in the Ukraine, have begun to organise a new "Coal Brigade," 15,000 strong, and propose to supplement it with 35,000 peasants from the collective farms. But the directors in the Donetz basin fear there will be fresh disasters in the pits with such inexperienced workers.

The Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet discussed for thirty-three hours without break the new problem created by the flight of workmen from their industries, which is frustrating their plans. Industrial experts declare that it is impossible to run the heavy industries with agricultural labourers, and that the industrial campaign is therefore doomed unless the Soviet Government accedes to the workers' demands for the common necessities of civilised life.—*Exchange.*

HOW ANDREE DIED.

REACHED WHITE ISLAND ON FOOT?

OSLO, Saturday.

The captain of the sealer, Braatvaag, which has discovered the bodies of the Swedish explorer and balloonist, Dr. Andrée, and his comrades on White Island, in the Arctic, thus solving a thirty-three-year-old mystery, states that Dr. Andrée's body is in an exceptionally good state of preservation. The discovery was made by a Norwegian scientific expedition, which has just returned here.

Dr. Andrée's comrade was buried in a defile, in order that the ice should not reach it. Dr. Andrée's canvas boat was found not quite free from the ice. Dr. Horn, one of the scientists on board the Braatvaag, declared that he was convinced that the body of the third member of the expedition would be found in the neighbourhood.

The captain did not think the balloon landed on White Island, as there was distinct evidence that the party has arrived by boat, or on foot. The camp was arranged in an intelligent manner. The moccasins and other equipment found were much worn, indicating long use. Dr. Andrée evidently lived the longest. The rifles and instruments were lying at his side, and he also wrote the last words in the journal.—*Reuter.*

JURY FOR U.S. STAGE.

PLAN TO CHECK INDECENT PLAYS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A new plan whereby the American stage will be rid of salacious or otherwise objectionable plays is advanced by the Actors' Equity Association in a plan to appoint a jury of seven, composed of private citizens, actors, and producers. The Equity's action is the result of criticism from Church officials that proper action on the part of the Equity could have prevented the production of "Lysistrata," the Greek play, and the raiding by the police of the Earl Carroll "Vanities."

In urging the repeal of the law and the adoption of its new plan, the Equity the adoption of its new plan, the Equity proposes to enforce the jury's verdict by prohibiting any actor or actress from appearing in a banned play. The representatives of the public on the jury will be drawn from a panel of 200 citizens provided by the American Arbitration Association.

LON CHANEY.

LOS ANGELES, Saturday.

Lon Chaney, the film star, is reported to be very ill at St. Vincent's Hospital here. It is stated that he had two blood transfusions last night.—*Reuter.*

FOUR CANDIDATES AT BROMLEY.

VIEWS OF CONSERVATIVE RIVALS.

DIVIDED VOTE RISK.

Mr. E. T. Campbell (U.).
Mr. V. C. Redwood (United Empire).
Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.).
Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.).
Polling, September 2.

General Election Result.

Lieut.-Colonel C. James (U.)	25,449
Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.)	18,372
Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)	10,105
Unionist majority	7,077

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BROMLEY, Saturday.

Nominations in the Bromley (Kent) bye-election yesterday, giving the assurance that all four prospective candidates will go to the poll, have stimulated interest, local and national, in one of the most notable bye-elections since the present Government took office.

Two candidates professing the same policy are fighting each other, and indulging in some hard hitting. Neither Mr. Campbell nor Mr. Redwood will accept responsibility for this state of affairs, and there is a possibility that this splitting of the Conservative vote will enable Mr. Fordham, the Liberal, who was 7,000 behind the late Lieut.-Colonel Cuthbert James at the General Election, to slip in on a minority vote.

Mr. Campbell has all the advantages of the official Conservative machine, and he and his supporters believe he will win.

FEAR OF VENDETTA.

"As far as I can see," he told me to-day, "Mr. Redwood's presence is enthusing the Conservatives on my behalf. The staunch ones resent the intervention of the United Empire Party and its candidate. He cannot possibly win.

"I am just as keen on Empire policy as he is, and his appearance can mean only a sort of personal vendetta by a man unknown in the division, whereas I am a local resident.

"In this connection I am anxious to stress the fact that before the party Selection Committee put my name before the association they had discussed the question of Empire Free Trade with me, and knew of my own intense support of the policy. Further than that, I was actually adopted as candidate without a single dissentient voice.

"I am on the Executive Committee of the Empire Industries Association, which for years has been advocating the policy of Empire Free Trade, and as long ago as 1923 I fought North-West Camberwell, which I represented in the last Parliament, as a Conservative Protectionist."

"FRATRICIDAL."

Sir Henry Page Croft, chairman of the Empire Industries Association, and of the Empire Economic Unity Group in the House of Commons, has written to Mr. Campbell testifying to his support of Empire Free Trade, offering to speak for him, and condemning the intervention of a United Empire Party candidate, splitting the vote, as a "fratricidal" policy.

Mr. Redwood's reply to the complaint of intervention is that it is "all nonsense." "If," he said to me to-day, "Mr. Campbell was, as he now claims to be, a full supporter of Lord Beaverbrook's policy of Empire Free Trade—the entire policy, in fact, of the United Empire Party—there would have been no opposition."

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.

MENACE OF FOREIGN BACON.

DR. ADDISON AND FREE TRADE.

"SYSTEM AS DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE."

Speaking in his constituency at Swindon last night, Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, dealt with the Government proposals for assisting the agricultural industry. Whilst expressing the hope that we would "never go back to the Protectionist system of the 'hungry forties,'" Dr. Addison declared that the Free Trade system, as it applied fifty years ago, was "as dead as Queen Anne."

This declaration coincided with the issue last night of the third report of the Pig Industry Council, urging the necessity of protection for the British bacon industry, and a measure of control of home production.

"In the absence of such measure," says the report, "the production of bacon pigs, no matter how highly organised or efficient, can only remain uncertain, and as a result the country will be faced with the virtual elimination of its home bacon trade."

ONLY DUMPING GROUND.

The Council view with alarm the greatly decreased production of English bacon in a period when consumption of bacon has greatly increased. They point out that the foreigner is increasing his hold upon the trade in this country.

"Germany recently passed a law, the effect of which is virtually to prohibit the importation of meat supplies. Any such restriction of imports means that an ever-increasing volume of foreign products will be sent to this country, as being virtually the only free dumping ground where every foreign nation is permitted to dominate our home market."

In the Council's judgment it is vital that "the Government should not wait until these further threatened dangers are actually upon the country, but should move to secure the immediate increase of home-produced supplies of pigs by a reasoned and equitable system of control or restriction of foreign imports of bacon and pig products."

QUOTA SYSTEM FOR WHEAT.

In his speech, at Swindon, Dr. Addison declared that for the farmer the question of security of price was a vital issue and the Free Trade system, as applied fifty years ago, was as dead as Queen Anne. Why should the State be prohibited from coming to aid of the lonely farmer?

"But," added Dr. Addison, "we do not agree that in order to do so we should go out of our way to raise the price of produce obtained from abroad.

"The worst of the Protectionist system is that it is so clumsy and places a premium on inefficiency."

In the case of wheat, it would be possible to afford a secure home market by compulsory absorption of the home product of good quality through the quota system. That system could not be generally applied, and the entire question of import boards and bulk purchase would have to be gone into at the Imperial Conference.

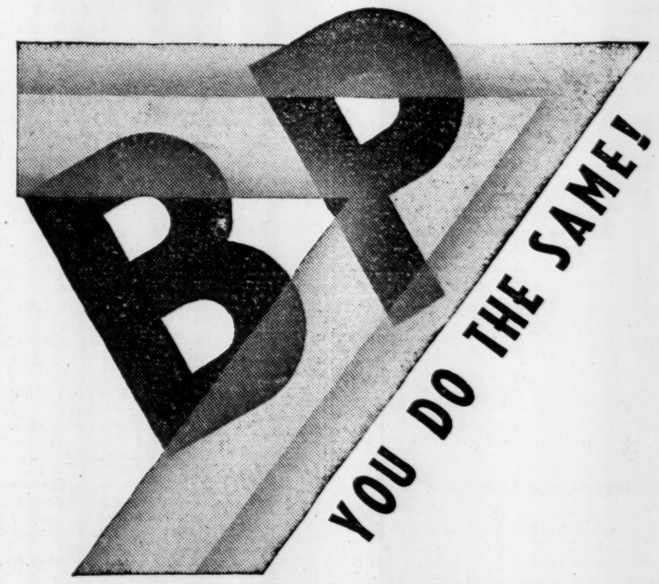
Ulster T.T. Road Race

1st 2nd 3rd

& TEAM PRIZE on BP SPECIAL

1st T. Nuvolari 2nd G. Campari 3rd A. Varzi on ALFA-ROMEOS

THEY WENT TO BP FOR THEIR PETROL—



In the Ulster T.T.—difficult as any continental road race—BP Special gave these famous drivers just what you ask from your car every day. Smoother power. Vivid acceleration. Easy starting. BP Special assures these things in special racing engines. The New BP with its perfectly blended 'lighter fractions' and 'heavier hydrocarbons,' with its 'high overall volatility' will make your engine smooth, powerful, lively. Try it to-day! Fill up from the pump with the BP shield shaped globe.

BP—gives you more, costs no more

Court Circular.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Saturday.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince George, and attended by the Lady Bertha Dawkins, Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, arrived at the Castle this morning from Sandringham.

Their Majesties travelled by special train on the London and North-Eastern Railway from Wolferton to Ballater.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen, the magistrates and Chief Constable of the city were in attendance at Aberdeen Railway Station.

The King's Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), under the command of Major R. D. Hunter, was mounted at Ballater Railway Station.

The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair (Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire), the Marquess of Huntly, Colonel Sir Victor McKenzie, Bt., of Glenmuick, Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld, Dr. Alexander Hendry, and Mr. Charles A. Adam (Provost of Ballater) were present at the station.

On their Majesties arrival at Balmoral Castle the King and Queen were received by the Royal Highlanders, under the command of Major Alexander MacKenzie (His Majesty's Commissioner), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Steward), Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), and the tenants and servants of the Royal Estate.

Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt. (Deputy Master of the Household) has arrived at the Castle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bannerman (Gentleman Usher) represented the King at the funeral service of Sir Farnham Burke (Garter King of Arms), which was held at the Brompton Oratory, London, to-day.

The Chilean Ambassador left London yesterday to attend the League of Nations meeting.

The Swedish Minister returns to London at the beginning of September.

Mrs. Dawes, wife of the American Ambassador, and Miss Virginia Dawes will return to London from America at the end of September.

The Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon left London yesterday for Geneva.

The Marchioness of Headfort has a large party at Headfort House, Kells, her Irish seat, and among those staying with her are Mr. and Lady Millicent Tiarks.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry arrived in London last night from Santander.

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore will leave London on Wednesday for a three weeks' visit to America.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon, who are staying at Cumloden, Newton Stewart, will return to Pitt House, London, on September 26.

The Earl of Onslow yesterday celebrated his 54th birthday.

The Earl of Durham will be the guest of Captain and Mrs. Adrian Bethell at Rise Park, Hull, for the York races.

Viscount and Viscountess Hambledon left 31, Belgrave Square yesterday for the Continent.

Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer has recovered from his indisposition, and, with Lady Plumer, is completing his convalescence at Buxton.

Lady Malcolm arrives to-morrow at 57, Onslow Square from Austria.

Lord and Lady Grimthorpe are this week entertaining a party at Easthorpe Hall for the York races.

The Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire arrived yesterday at 3, Cleveland Square, St. James's, from Vittel.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Wilford left St. Andrews yesterday by motor-car for London.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley will return to London at the end of the week from the Continent.

Sir Walter Essex left Southampton yesterday for Canada.

Sir William and Lady Lane-Mitchell left London yesterday for a cruise to the Northern capitals and Leningrad.

Air Marshal Sir John and Lady Higgins return from Canada on September 9.

The Bishop of Chester and Mrs. Paget will be away from home until September 18.

FUNERALS.

SIR HENRY BURKE

The first part of the funeral service for Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., Garter King of Arms, was held at the Brompton Oratory yesterday. Father Bevan celebrated Low Mass.

The King was represented by Colonel Sir Arthur Bannerman. In addition to the members of the family there were present:—Major Algar Howard (representing the Duke of Norfolk, the Ear. Marshal), Mr. Arthur William Stuart Cochrane (Clarenceux Kings of Arms), Mr. G. Woods Wollaston, Norroy King of Arms (Deputy Garter), the Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary (York Herald), Mr. George Rothe Bellew (Somerset Herald), Mr. John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong (Chester Herald), Mr. Martin (Richmond Herald), Mr. Aubrey John Tippin (Blue-Mantle Pursuivant), Mr. Arthur Cochrane (Portcullis Pursuivant), Mr. Eric N. Geiger (Rouge Dragon), Mr. Philip Walter Kerr (Rouge Croix), Colonel Sir St. John Gore (representing His Majesty's Bodyguard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms) and Mr. C. G. Laget (representing the British Record Society).

The interment took place at St. Mary's, Mortlake.

MISS MARION TERRY.

The funeral service for Miss Marion Terry, the actress, who died on Thursday, will be held at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, on Tuesday, at 11 a.m. The interment will take place at St. Albans at 1.30 p.m.

CARILLON RECITALS.

Three more week-end recitals on the War Memorial Carillon, placed in Hyde Park through the enterprise of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*, will be given before the bells are finally dismantled and sent to their permanent home at Wellington, New Zealand.

The recitals will be given on Saturdays and Sundays at alternate week-ends on the following dates: August 30 and 31; September 13 and 14; and September 27 and 28. On August 30 and 31 the carilloneur will be M. Staf Gebruers, and on September 13 and 14 Miss Gladys Watkins, who is to play the bells in Wellington, will be the carilloneur.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

21 YEARS OF TOWN PLANNING.

INSTITUTE COMES OF AGE.

INFLUENCE ON BUILDING DEVELOPMENT.

From A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

This is the coming-of-age year of town-planning. It was in 1909 that towns were first authorised by statute to plan the lines of their future development, and since then 543 townships in England and Wales have availed themselves of the powers conferred by the Act. It was in 1909 also that the town-planning group, the nucleus of the Town Planning Institute, was formed. At its next meeting the Institute members will hear of plans for celebrating the event.

The founder of the Institute, Mr. Thomas Adams, general director of the Plan of New York City, spoke to me yesterday about the early days of a movement which even in twenty-one years has altered the appearance of towns a good deal, and is destined to alter them still more in the future.

"In this country," said Mr. Adams, "town planning started on private estates. I worked out a scheme on the estates of Sir Richard Paget, near Wolverhampton, but owing to the novelty of the thing it did not succeed as we had hoped. Since then Wolverhampton has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds on housing which could have been saved if it had followed out our ideas at the time.

A GERMAN ORIGIN.

"The phrase 'town planning' itself was first used by Mr. John Nettlefold at a conference at Birmingham in 1906. Until then the term had been 'town extension plan,' which was not nearly so good. 'Town planning' was employed soon afterwards by a deputation to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; afterwards it became common.

"Mr. Nettlefold says it was the German town planning nomenclature that inspired this phrase. We get 'zoning' from Germany also, but it is a poor description of what it is intended to mean. It was applied by the Germans when they began to plan the building areas that were extending over the lines of fortification, and which constituted a series of sectors appropriately called zones."

The Town Planning Institute is one of the youngest of the professional bodies. At its formation it had 77 members, now it has over 500—all qualified town planners.

When I asked Mr. G. L. Pepler, of the Ministry of Health, and hon. secretary of the Institute, what effect town planning had had on the great building developments of recent years, he said: "Long and monotonous rows of identical houses are no longer built . . . . Narrow forecourts are also quite plainly a feature of the past, and houses are well set back, giving an air of spaciousness, cleanliness, and brightness."

CASTING SUMMER PLUMAGE.

300 ANIMALS PREPARE FOR AUTUMN.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Although spring was late in arriving at the Zoo this year many of the animals seem convinced that autumn will be early, and already certain sections of the menagerie are assuming an autumnal appearance. Vivid-hued birds, such as the mandarin duck, that grow their remarkable plumage for the mating season and become somewhat drab during the winter months, have begun to cast their fine feathers; the bison and other members of the cattle tribe are moulting freely and so are the cats, and though the deer cannot use their antlers for fighting purposes, since the velvet has not yet peeled off, they are growing pugnacious, and their battle challenges can often be heard echoing through the Gardens.

These suggestions of the approach of autumn are depressing, but they invariably occur at the Zoo after a long dull period during July and August, and only on occasional bright, sunny days do the animals wonder if they are being unnecessarily pessimistic. A belated heat wave in September would, of course, cause them to delay their preparations for winter. The avians, especially those that breed regularly every year, usually mistake a brilliant September for a second spring and nest once again, while the mammals make no further headway with their moulting, and a general air of cheerfulness reigns throughout the Gardens. And from the point of view of health a sunny period before autumn settles in is always an advantage. It helps the many sun-worshippers in the menagerie to face the long winter months and does much to prevent the epidemic of colds that often sets in at the change of season.

A tapir wedding is due to take place this week, for the Zoo has acquired a mate for the female Malay tapir. The bridegroom arrived recently, but, like all his kind, he is a bad sailor, and as he suffered from seasickness during the voyage here he has had to rest and recover his strength before making an appearance in public. The wedding is expected to go off without a hitch; Zoo tapirs are not quarrelsome and are therefore easy to pair off.

One of the porcupines made an extensive tour of the Gardens a few days ago. He managed to gnaw a way to freedom during the night, but although he disappeared completely for a time he was discovered the following evening and returned home without protest.

THE PRINCE'S ALSATIAN WIN.

The Prince of Wales's Alsatian, Claus of Seale, was among the competitors at the Northern Alsatian Club open show, at Manchester, yesterday. It was the first occasion on which the Prince's dog has been exhibited in the North of England.

Claus of Seale was placed second in the special open dog class and fourth in the division for special class dogs.

"PARSIFAL" BROADCAST.

The two sides of "Parsifal," religious and worldly, will be presented in to-morrow's Wagner promenade concert. May Blyth will sing Isolda's "Death Song," and Wotan's "Farewell," with the "Magic Fire" music, will be sung by Horace Stevens.

Excerpts from "Sons o' Guns," the musical comedy at the London Hippodrome, will also be broadcast to-morrow in a vaudeville programme on the London and Midland Regional wave-lengths at 6.40 p.m. Bobby Howes, Mireille Perrey, and Peter Haddon will take part.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The band of the Scots Guards will play in Green Park this evening from 6.30 to 8.30, and that of the Coldstream Guards in Hyde Park from 7.30 to 9.30. The Royal Parks Band will also play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5 and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5.

In Greenwich Park the Comrades of the Great War and in Regent's Park the 1st London Div. R.E. Band will each play from 6 to 8. In Richmond Park the Feltham Prize Military will play from 6 to 8, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play from 3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15.

SOCIETY AND T.T. RACE.

HOUSE PARTIES AND GUESTS.

NOTABLE GATHERING AT BELFAST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Saturday.

Many well-known people were present to-day at the T.T. Race, which, beginning here, was run over a thirteen-mile course.

With the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Northern Ireland, came the Duchess, wearing a brown tweed coat and skirt and brown hat.

In the Viceregal Box with their Graces was Mrs. Oscar Henderson, wife of the A.D.C. to the Governor, who with her grey coat and skirt wore a pale grey beret. Accompanying the Speaker of the Northern House of Commons was the Hon. Mrs. McClelland, who chose a suit of speckled tweed and a fawn hat. The Hon. Claude Phillimore, Captain the Hon. Charles Mulholland, Master Michael Mulholland, and the Hon. Mrs Saunderson were also in the Speaker's party, and from Ballywalter Park came Lady Dunleath, Captain Saunderson, and Miss Patsy Mullholland.

Owing to a chill, Viscountess Craigavon was unable to attend, but the Prime Minister came with Sir Thos. Dixon and Lady Dixon, D.B.E., whose guest he has been at Larne. Mr. J. M. Andrews, M.P., Minister of Labour, came with Mrs. Andrews, who chose a black suit, and their daughter, who was in grey check tweed. Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs; Mr. J. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance; and Mr. Thomas Moles, Deputy Speaker, with other Parliamentary representatives, were also present. Mr. Moles brought with him his two daughters and his son, Lieutenant Moles, R.A.M.C., who arrived home from India this morning.

LADY CLANWILLIAM'S PARTY.

The Countess of Clanwilliam had organised a stand in aid of her appeal for the County Down Infirmary in honour of the race, and she entertained a large house party at her residence, Montalto, Ballynahinch. It includes Mr. Newton Horne and Lady Ursula Horne, who is a grand-daughter of Hariot Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. Also in the house party are Lord Montgomerie and Lady Janet Montgomerie and Captain and Mrs. Roger Crewson.

Other visitors to the race included Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Capt. the Hon. Barry Bingham, V.C., the Hon. John Bingham, Capt. Herbert Dixon, M.P., the Marquess of Downshire, the Earl of Caledon, the Countess of Stair, the Countess of Roden, Sir Basil and Lady Brooke (the latter in a raspberry coloured suit and hat en suite).

Mr. J. Milne Barbour, Minister of Commerce, entertained a large party to lunch to-day, the guests including the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. This evening the Duke was present at a Government dinner, and to-morrow he and the Duchess will entertain members of the Royal Automobile Club at lunch at Government House.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

MORE BRITISH WORKS AT THE "PROMS."

Notwithstanding the full British programme given on Thursday, the two chief works presented at last night's Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall, together with two shorter features—one conducted by the composer in person, and the other given for the first time in this country—were all of native origin. British musicians cannot complain of lack of hearing, under the régime of the B.B.C.

This was one of the orchestra's more dependable evenings, though it did not look like it, when they could not keep together in something so rhythmic as the "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture, of Berlioz, which began it. On the other hand, a surprising degree of finesse, and of delicate colouring, marked the Delius violin concerto. Miss Orrea Pernel played the solo part with perception of its idyllic character and considerable adroitness; and it was only very occasionally that a strand of tone was misjudged in strength by the orchestral players—a thing easy enough to do in Delius. Quite a happy performance.

Josef Holbrooke's rather calculated, flesh-creepy symphonic poem, "Ulalume," seemed actually a little old-fashioned, some five-and-twenty years after. It is not soulful music, and Sir Henry Wood presented its outward content with effect.

Eric Coates came to the desk to conduct his own well-known Shakespearean songs, "Who is Sylvia?" and "It Was a Lover." They are among his most attractive essays, daintily scored, and Miss Dorothy Bennett sang them with round tone, except on the upper notes, and a general realisation of their lightly romantic character. The other vocal soloist was Parry Jones, who sang Moussorgsky's "Field Marshal Death" valiantly.

Then came the novelty: Percy Grainger's "English Dance" for orchestra (including two pianos) and organ (Berkeley Mason). It is a characteristic work, based on folk-idioms. The programme notes say he was ten years re-working and re-scoring it. The result is inclined to be boisterous, if we may trust Sir Henry's handling of a full orchestra in a piece that hardly seems to call for it. In any case it is healthily breezy by nature, and its good spirits carry it along even when by constant repetition the themes seem to grow a little thin.

At the end of the first part of the programme Revel's "Bolero" was repeated, in response to popular demand. Altogether this was a well-varied programme, and one which, by its character, showed the change of complexion that has come over the term "popular": the audience was a large one.

H. F.

THE HAMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.

The winter plans of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute are issued as a booklet, and the classes range from book-keeping to folk dancing. Practically every phase of commercial activity is covered by the course of lectures fixed for the session, and special attention should be drawn to the University extension lectures which will be given by Mr. R. H. U. Bloor on "Modern Life and Modern Literature."

THRILL FOR INDIAN CHIEF.

"London from the air is one of the most wonderful and thrilling sights I have seen in my life," said Big Chief White Horse Eagle, the 108-years-old hereditary chief of the American Indians, who flew over London on Friday, accompanied by his wife, Queen Wa-the-na.

White Horse Eagle, who installed his pilot, Capt. H. D. Davies, as chief of an Indian tribe, first visited England in 1887, when he was received by Queen Victoria. He hopes to visit England again in 1932.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S VISIT.

General Hertzog, the South Arican Prime Minister, arrived at Elgin yesterday on a week-end visit to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. On behalf of the local community, Lord Provost Wittet extended a cordial welcome, which General Hertzog acknowledged in a brief speech.

The party, which included Mr. MacDonald and his son Malcolm, then left for Lossiemouth by train.

It was stated that no political significance is attached to the visit, although the two statesmen will probably discuss the prospects for the forthcoming Imperial Conference in London.

LD. COWDRAY'S DAUGHTER.

TO-MORROW'S WEDDING IN SUSSEX.

THE BRIDAL GOWN

FLOWERS GROWN TO TONE WITH DRESSES.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MIDHURST, Saturday.

Cowdray Park, Sussex, the country house of Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, was the scene to-day of the first of a series of three receptions which are among the festivities arranged for the wedding of the Hon. Angela Pearson, daughter of Lord and Lady Cowdray, who is being married to Mr. George Anthony Murray, only son of Sir Evelyn and Lady Murray, on Monday. Sir Evelyn Murray is Secretary to the Post Office. The bridegroom is a kinsman of the Duke of Atholl, and has studied at Eton and Oxford. He is now preparing for a business career.

The wedding takes place in the little old twelfth-century church of St. Mary's, Easebourne, by the gates of Cowdray Place. This old church has been the scene of the christenings and weddings and funerals of all the chatelaines of Cowdray, long before the present house was built to replace the ruins which stand alongside it.

YELLOW PREVAILING NOTE.

The chief gardener, Edwards, has been busy for the last month growing tiger-lilies and gladioli to tone with the yellow-tinted net gowns which the bride's ten attendants are to wear for her wedding ceremony.

She will drive to the church with her father, Lord Cowdray, in a yellow limousine, this being the Cowdray colour. To fit the picture, she has chosen a mediæval gown of ivory satin, which will have a train of old Brussels lace, which was given to her by the Duchess of Atholl.

The Bishop of Chichester and the Rev. Mr. Robbins will officiate at the ceremony. It is interesting to note that Mr. Robbins was the minister at the wedding of Lord and Lady Cowdray. He also conducted the christening services of their children.

To-day, at the reception at Cowdray, gardeners, laundrymen, kennelmen, dairymaids, labourers, and polo groundsmen all mingled with the guests of the house-party. There were over 700 there. Tea was served in marquees on the lawn, and men and women who had watched Miss Angela grow up came to wish her well. They presented her with a silver cigar and cigarette box, and a rose-bowl was also received by the bride during the afternoon from the staff of the laundry and 54, Mount Street, W.

The house-party at Cowdray Park include the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, Sir George and the Hon. Lady Murray, grandparents of the bridegroom, who recently celebrated their golden wedding, Lord James Stewart-Murray, the Duke of Atholl's brother, who will be one of the groomsmen, Miss Lavinia Christie-Miller, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, and Miss Joan Pearson, who is to be one of the bridesmaids.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

It was evident that much time and forethought had been expended by the bride's friends and relations in the choice of her wedding gifts. The diamond is her favourite jewel, and diamonds figured among all her jewels. Her love of sport was not forgotten, and Sir Evelyn Murray, the bridegroom's father, gave them both a gun. One of the most original of gifts was that of Annie Lady Cowdray, the bride's grandmother, who gave a library of books to the bridegroom, while Lord Cowdray gave him a motor-car.

The bridegroom gave his bride his crest in the form of a diamond brooch. Her mother's gifts were a diamond and sapphire ring, as well as a cocoa-dyed ermine coat and a white ermine coat. A tiara in diamonds from her father matched Annie Viscountess Cowdray's diamond necklace, while the bride's sisters, the Hon. Yoskyll, Nancy, Brenda, and Daphne Pearson, gave her a pair of diamond earrings.

Lady Edward Spencer Churchill gave the bride a diamond wrist watch. Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass sent her a hat brooch, and Colonel the Hon. Ben Bathurst gave her a pearl and cornelian bracelet. Lord and Lady Rosebery's gift was a pearl and diamond brooch. Miss Joan Pearson gave her a jade figure on a stand. Miss Susan Roberts, another bridesmaid, who is soon to be a bride herself, gave her a silver condiment set.

Among the other gifts were:—Blotter, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney; inlaid mother-of-pearl salver, Lady Pentland and the Hon. Margaret Sinclair; two silver toast crispers, Lord and Lady Vivian and the Hon. Vanda Vivian; glass vase, Sir Samuel and Lady Hill Wood; two silver toast racks, Viscount and Viscountess Mersey; sheraton card table, Mr. George Pearson; show case, Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater; mahogany tray and stand, Lady Mildred Fitzgerald; four silver wine coasters, Viscount and Viscountess Harcourt;

OTHER GIFTS.

Fitted dressing case, Lord Blanesburgh; pair Chippendale wall brackets, Lady Helen Tod; twelve coffee cups and saucers, Sir John and Lady Pole Carew; old painted bowl, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith; tea service, Lord and Lady Dunleath; cigarette box, Earl and Countess of Dunmore; four glass ash trays, Viscount Fincastle; cigarette box, Lady Constance Hatch; antique silver coconut, Lord and Lady Gainford; decanter holders, Dowager Countess of Crawford and Lady Mary Campbell.

Luncheon basket, Major and Lady Zia Wernher; bathroom set of set pieces, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough; red umbrella, Lady Dynevor and the Hon. Imogen Rhys; old shagreen case with two bottles, Violet Lady Beaumont; two old ivory carved figures, Sir William and Lady Bird; six silver gilt and enamel spoons in case, Lord and Lady Askwith, and the Hon. Betty Askwith; silver tea strainer and dish, Lord Richard Nevill; painted box, the Marchioness of Normandy and the Ladies Phipps; paper scissors and letter opener, Sir Ernest Horlick; feather fan, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond; bell push, the Earl and Countess of Midleton; silver salver, Lord and Lady Bateman; old Georgian glass bowl, Sir John and Lady Simon.

Silver tea caddy, Lord and Lady Hindlip; cheque, Lord and Lady Digby; painted wooden box and bridge set, Lord and Lady Greville; blue glass bowl, the Countess of Chichester and the Ladies Pelham; rug, Sir Lionel and Lady Darell; old brocade, Lady Pearson; two cushions, Olivia, Countess Cairns; book, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh; bridge set, Sir Lionel and Lady Faudel Phillips; enamel and silver "Desk" watch container, Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten; cocktail shaker and six glasses, the Earl of Altamont.

Cheque, Lord Woolavington; silver inkstand, the Duchess of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard and the Duke of Norfolk; old scent bottle, Lord and Lady Suffield; large glass dish, the Marquess of Reading; threefold gilt mirror, Earl and Countess Winterton; Electrolux vacuum cleaner, Sir Horace and Lady McMahon; large cut glass crystal vase, Lady St. Leonards; large cut glass crystal vase, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury; electric lamp with shade, the Hon. Lady Drummond and the Misses Margaret and Bobby Drummond; silver salver, Sir John and Lady Leigh.

CHILD SLAVES OF FEAR.

TOO MANY THREATS TO EXACT OBEDIENCE.

WOMAN DOCTOR'S HINT TO PARENTS.

"There is far too much deliberate instilling of fear of drastic punishment in children in order to secure good behaviour," said Dr. Alice Hutchinson, in an address appealing for the inculcation of courage, before the British Social Hygiene Council's summer school at Welwyn yesterday.

The greatest harm they could do to a child, she said, was to make it the slave of fear. Children were made slavishly fearful by being dependent on their mothers, and boys were sometimes more dependent than girls.

She described how some women, through being wrongly brought up, were afraid to be left alone owing to the foolish fear that "some man" would appear and attack them.

CALL FOR COURAGE.

"It is courage we want—courage to experiment, courage to go forward, courage to resist, courage to hold out, courage to stand alone," she declared.

"This is a very difficult time for our young people. There is this general slackness and indolence creeping through and through until one sometimes wonders if the British Empire is on the downward path at last. Will it follow the other great empires? Is it the beginning of the end, or can we still pull it up?

"I think a challenge is offered to us all to see what we can individually do."

Dr. Hutchinson severely condemned such habits in children as thumb-sucking.

"The thumb-sucking child never gets anywhere," she said. "A child who at 10 or 12 sucks his thumb is making a hopeless mess of life."

BRADFORD DEAL IN LONDON ESTATE.

FROM £100,002 TO £333,000.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BRADFORD, Saturday.

A real romance of business has just come to light in which a number of residents of Bradford, who are shareholders in a company which controlled a large wedge of important property in London, have reaped a substantial reward for their patience and confidence in their directors; they have received £21 15s. for each £7 share they held.

This windfall is the outcome of successful management of the London estate which was acquired after a financial disaster twenty-four years ago.

In 1906 a party of Bradford business men took over the assets of a London property scheme which had been financed by the Bradford Commercial Joint Stock Banking Company. The property involved was in the St. Margarets area of Knightsbridge, an important business area comprising Brompton Road, Knightsbridge Green, Knightsbridge Road, Park Mansions Arcade, and the Mansions overlooking the Arcade.

The original scheme, from which the assets accrued, had failed, and the company went into liquidation. A few of Bradford's farsighted business men put their heads together and resolved to salvage some of the financial wreckage. They acquired the assets and, with a capital of £100,002, divided into 14,286 shares of £7 each, floated the Knightsbridge and Brompton Estate Company, which was filed at the end of 1906, with registered offices in Bradford.

DEVELOPMENTS PENDING.

Now, after nearly twenty-five years of quiet and persistent effort on the part of this group, the company has disposed of its 14,000-odd shares to a syndicate for £333,000, the prevailing market price. The new company will be known as the Knightsbridge Mansions, Ltd., with registered offices in London, and it is understood that important developments in this area of London are portended by this reconstruction and personnel of the company.

Several hundred Bradfordians are affected by the windfall, and cheques to the value of three times their original par holdings have been posted to them.

HARROW GASOMETER.

COUNCIL'S EFFORTS FOR FAMOUS VIEW.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HARROW, Saturday.

A determined effort is to be made to preserve the famous view at Harrow from the Church Terrace immortalised by Byron, and now threatened by the erection of a huge gasometer, 220 ft. high, about half a mile from the churchyard.

Harrow Council decided this morning to hold an emergency meeting next Tuesday evening to consider the matter. Harrow School, whom the erection will particularly affect, is away on vacation, but Dr. Cyril Norwood, the headmaster, has been informed of the proposal.

An official of the school viewed the site this morning from the old schools. "The top of the gasometer," he said, "will be just level with the ground on which we are standing. Harrow Hill rises 200 ft. to 250 ft. from the plain around."

The Gas Light and Coke Company are proposing to erect the gasometer at their Harrow works.

GIFT TO WASHINGTON SHRINE

An American woman, who wishes to remain anonymous, has given a new organ to Sulgrave Church, and a faculty is being obtained for its erection in the South-west corner in the aisle which contains the Washington family pew, with its peephole to the altar.

This will complete the restoration of this famous Anglo-American shrine.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated yesterday at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church Hatton Garden, London, for the repose of the souls of the victims of the recent earthquake in Italy. The Rev. Joseph Campana was the celebrant. A representative of the Italian Embassy was present. The Ambassador is absent from London.

NEW GLASGOW PROFESSOR.

The King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, has approved the appointment of Mr. John Walton, M.A., D.Sc., lecturer in botany in the University of Manchester, to be Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, in place of Professor James Montagu Frank Drummond, whose resignation takes effect on September 30.

PUPIL FARES ON L.C.C. TRAMS.

Beginning on Tuesday, as an experiment, a 4d. pupil's ticket will be issued on Mondays to Fridays to full-time pupils up to 16 years of age on all L.C.C. tramcars (also M.E.T. cars on Paddington routes). The ticket will be valid for unlimited travel from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Pupils, between 14 and 16 years of age, require registration cards, which will be obtainable from the school at which the pupil is in attendance.

OVER £50,000 FOR CHARITIES.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND WINDFALL.

A MASTER PLUMBER'S BEQUESTS.

Over £50,000 will pass to charitable objects under the will of Mr. William Frederick Collins, of Vellore, West Overcliff Drive, Bournemouth, who left £63,392 gross, with net personalty £61,605. Mr. Collins gave—

£500 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and to Muller's Orphanage, Bristol.

£300 each to the Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth, the Cripple Home for Children, Bournemouth, and the Royal United Hospital, Bath.

Subject to other personal legacies, he left the whole of his estate to the Hospital Saturday Fund.

A number of charitable bequests are also contained in the will of Mr. John Skirrow, a master plumber, of Grange View, Leeds, whose estate has been sworn at £19,228 gross, with net personalty £13,847. These include:—

£5,000 to Leeds General Infirmary, £1,000 to be used to endow a bed bearing his name.

£2,000 to Leeds Public Dispensary, £500 to be used to endow a bed bearing his name.

£250 each to Leeds Tradesmen and Benevolent Society, the Unmarried Women's Benevolent Society, and the Leeds Invalid Children's Aid Society.

£100 each to the Marguerite Home, Thorparch, and the Leeds Poor Children's Holiday Camp Association.

Mr. Skirrow left bequests to a number of servants, and the residue of his estate for such local charities as his executors might decide.

"ALL TO MY COUNTRY, ENGLAND."

Mr. Theodore Wynford Smith, of Woodlands, South Road, Newton Abbot, and formerly of Palace Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W., left £5,851, with net personalty £3,730. His will reads: "I give and bequeath all my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever unto my country, England."

SIR JOSEPH WARD'S £300,000.

The estate of Sir Joseph Ward, late Prime Minister of New Zealand, has been filed (states Reuter) at over £300,000. Sir Joseph Ward, who was created a baronet in 1911, was Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, and of External Affairs, and leader of the United Party from 1928 to the present year, when ill-health forced him to retire from office. He died shortly afterwards.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
MISS HELEN JANE MURE, of Perceton, Irvine, Ayrshire (personal estate)	£117,804
BENJAMIN SCHOFIELD, of Albert Gate Court, London, S.W., and of Greenroyd, Rochdale, Lancs., head of Messrs. Robert Schofield and Sons, wool manufacturers, Rochdale (net personalty £63,591)	£75,046
WILLIAM JAMES STYLES, of Bidea-bit, Shiplake-on-Thames, builder and contractor (net personalty, £61,020)	£65,786
DR. EUGENE MICHAEL WIALL, of Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W., Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, and Resident Medical Officer at the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Women and Children (net personalty £29,080)	£35,945
LAURENCE HENDERSON, of The Elms, Ayr Road, Prestwick, Ayrshire, iron and steel merchant (personal estate in Great Britain)	£31,585
LIEUT.-COL. ADDINGTON DAWSONNE STRONG, D.S.O., late Hodson's Horse (Indian Army), of White Lodge, Melton, Suffolk, who saw service on the North-West Frontier, through the Great War, and in the Afghan War of 1919 (net personalty £5,923)	£5,898
BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDGAR ALAN LAMBART, C.B., late Royal Artillery, of Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, S.W. (net personalty £5,631)	£5,887
AMOS CLARKE, of Oxford Street, Coalville, Leics., a blind man who was for 53 years organist at Coalville Parish Church and was in business as a newsagent (net personalty £1,263)	£1,292

HOUSES AND LANDS.

A FINE NEWBURY PROPERTY.

Near Newbury, in lovely grounds, with fine trees and magnificent views, is a homely house with garage, stabling, two lodges, and three cottages. There is also a secondary residence with electric light and central heating. There are in all sixty-three acres of gardens and grounds. Alfred Savill and Sons, 51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Nicholas, of Reading, are the agents.

Messrs. Ward Hutchins and Co. offer a freehold residence on the Hertfordshire border and within eleven miles of town.

On the south-east coast of Jersey, a well-built house in good condition, standing in a walled garden of 1½ acres, is in the market. The house is within 100 yards of the sea. The owner, Major Verino, St. Clements, Jersey, will send full details on application.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

POPPY DAY.

After many months' convalescing in a nursing home in Scotland, Countess Haig is back in London. Her first concern was for the British Poppy Day Appeal on November 11, Remembrance Day, and at Haig House she has been discussing and making arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Poppy Day Appeal, in conference with Colonel John Brown, the National Chairman of the British Legion, and Captain W. G. Willcox, M.B.E., the Organising Secretary, Appeal Dept., British Legion.

LONDON FLOWERS.

Lilies and roses grown in Bermondsey, Stepney, and Camberwell will be features of the exhibition of flowers from London gardens, organised by the London Gardens Guild, at the Royal Horticultural Hall in Westminster on Thursday and Friday. A medal, depicting St. Paul's Cathedral in the background, has been specially struck for this exhibition. The blooms will be the harvest of hundreds of back gardens all over London.

The exhibition is probably the largest show of its kind in the world. It is amateur in the truest sense of the word, and no money prizes are offered.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIREWORKS.

London's most spectacular attraction at the moment is the display of fireworks given on Thursday evenings at Crystal Palace. The set piece, "The Battle of the Future," reveals pyrotechny at its best, and depicts an engagement between warships and aircraft. No fewer than 40,000 fireworks are fired; a squadron of battle cruisers bombs forts on shore, and a vivid aerial combat is seen. New incidents and effects which have been introduced make this piece the most dazzling Brock and Co. have ever staged.

The admirable setting of the Crystal Palace grounds, which slope from spacious terraces, enable many thousands of spectators to witness the displays in comfort.

LIBRARIANS AT SCHOOL.

In co-operation with the University of Birmingham, the Library Association will, for the first time, hold its summer school this year in Birmingham. The school opens to-morrow and will continue until September 6.

Lectures will be delivered at Chancellor's Hall, Edgbaston, where the students will reside. On Wednesday there will also be a lecture by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, of the Public Record Office, on "Business Handwriting in the twelfth to the nineteenth centuries." On September 3 Mr. Arundell Esdaile, secretary of the British Museum, and past president of the Johnson Society, will lecture on "Doctor Johnson."

AN UNSETTLED WEEK-END.

LOCAL SHOWERS EXCEPT IN THE SOUTH.

BETTER WEATHER ON THE WAY.

ENGLAND.—Moderate or fresh westerly wind, backing south-west; fair, moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND.—Fresh or strong south-west winds, moderating; showers; moderate temperature.

IRELAND.—Moderate or fresh south-west winds, backing south, mainly fair at first, perhaps rain before night; moderate temperature.

WALES.—Moderate or fresh west or south-west winds; bright intervals, local showers; moderate temperature.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind west to south-west, moderate or fresh; mainly fair; visibility moderate; sea moderate.

AIR PASSAGES.—Westerly winds, 15-20 m.p.h. at surface, 25-30 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Mainly cloudy. Visibility, 6-8 miles.

BY OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

At this time last year a spell of cool and uncertain August weather suddenly gave place to one of the most remarkable droughts ever known. In London all records were broken by a succession of thirty-seven rainless days, on several of which temperature approached 90 deg. in the shade.

Unfortunately, the present month shows no inclination to follow this example, and seems likely to remain in the fickle mood that has characterised its whole career. Another rain belt travelled north-eastward across Britain yesterday, quickly putting an end to the fine, bright weather which most of the country had enjoyed on Friday.

The downpour was heaviest in the West of England, where some districts had the equivalent of more than 50,000 tons of water to the square mile early in the day. Improvement soon followed there, and spread eastward later, sunshine becoming fairly general by afternoon, except in the north-east.

SEASONABLE TEMPERATURES.

Temperature remained rather low over the northern half of Britain, but reached seasonable levels in the South. At 2 p.m., when the sky was still overcast, the

DINNER JACKET AND SHORTS.

YOUNG PEER'S PARTY COSTUME.

RIVIERA REVELS.

SPEED BOATS IN THE MOONLIGHT.

By A CANNES CORRESPONDENT.

Motor-cars are at a discount on the Riviera just now, for to be really chic one has to go everywhere by motor-boat, and the faster it is the better. In some ways the life resembles that at Cowes, for, when setting out for a luncheon or dinner party, one proceeds to the nearest harbour or landing-stage, where a private speed boat lies glistening in the brilliant sunshine.

Once aboard, one skims at breathless speed across the glassy blue sea, and all too soon some of the white-clad crew are helping one to clamber up on to the private débarcadère at the villa of one's host-to-be. The ceaseless activity of these motor-boats does not end with nightfall, for cocktail parties and moonlight bathing expeditions alternate with amusing parties given on board the various yachts that put in for a few days at each large place along the coast. One of the finest is Lady Yule's new twin-screw schooner Nahlin, which has a tonnage of 1,569, and is so luxuriously fitted up that there is a bathroom for each cabin, one of which is an exact copy of a Louis XVI. bedroom, whilst on long cruises or dull days the guests aboard can amuse themselves in an elaborately equipped gymnasium.

FREAK PARTIES.

There have been many parties to which the epithet "mad" has subsequently been applied, but these paled into insignificance beside that given the other evening at which the guests were bidden to express some form of insanity by their clothes, expression, or manner. A fair proportion of those invited collected at a large hotel, before proceeding to the party itself, and it was only through the intervention of a tactful *maitre d'hôtel* that they ever arrived at all, since a certain foreign nobleman, not content with simulating madness himself, insisted on trying to persuade a group of complete strangers that they, too, were half-witted! Luckily for him, his efforts were frustrated before any serious harm was done, and his disguise was one of the most successful at the dance, which took place on a roof garden by the romantic light of the moon.

It was at this party, by the way, that a young English peer, deciding to represent absent-mindedness, came in a dinner jacket, stiff shirt and collar, with a pair of bathing shorts in place of trousers.

PYJAMAS TOO POPULAR.

With the advent last week of a special "Pyjama Night" gala at Juan-les-Pins, it is a safe prediction that before next summer some new and entirely different form of attire will have been invented for—or by—the ultra-fashionable sun-cum-sea-bathing set. As it is, pyjamas threaten to become too popular, hence the many ingenious adaptations and variations to be seen along the Mediterranean shores.

One of the most amusing is the specially designed coat and trousers worn at Cannes by Mrs. Eric Bayley, for they are fashioned of white linen on which is hand-painted a sort of panorama of the Derby racecourse, complete with portraits of spectators, bookies, gipsies, hawkers, ponies, etc. Lady Ashley is seen daily in black pyjamas; Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P., wears a short, flame-coloured jacket with dark trousers; whilst the Marquise de Casa Maury almost invariably dons a beret with her very nautical navy-blue outfit. The men wear blue-striped jumpers of coarse material that can be bought at any ship chandler's shop for about 14 francs, with dungaree trousers, or loose, floppy ones of reddish-orange or bright blue linen. Captain Woolf Barnato, however (who drove his famous racing car from Fontainebleau to Cannes in one day), wears a curious sort of Russian blouse of thin white stuff over ordinary grey flannels.

A NOTE OF SYMPATHY.

The arrival of the young Lord and Lady Dufferin at the Palm Beach Casino at Cannes last week caused quite a stir, and many interested and sympathetic glances were directed at them as they appeared in the baccarat room. The new Marquess, who succeeded to the title on the tragic death of his father in the Meopham air disaster, was wearing white flannels with a black tie and black-and-white shoes, whilst his fair young bride had on a skilfully-cut dress of black satin, lightly touched with white, and a beautiful diamond bracelet that I remember among her wedding presents.

Nearly all the women in the baccarat room at the summer casino wear evening dress, but one sees an occasional pair of pyjamas, such as those donned by Mrs. Glen Kidston. The majority of the men, on the contrary, wear flannel trousers with vividly-coloured short-sleeved polo jumpers, which, it must be admitted, give a very un-smart effect. An exception to this rule is Captain Richard Norton, who generally appears in a short dark-blue mess jacket.

£600 DEBT TO WIFE.

WARRANT ISSUED NINE YEARS AGO.

A warrant issued by the late Metropolitan magistrate, Mr. W. H. Leycester, over nine years ago—on April 11, 1921—for the arrest of Henry John Read, a clerk, now of Devonshire Avenue, Southsea, has only recently been executed, the police having failed to trace him until early this month.

The warrant was for the recovery of £25 4s., under an order of the Marylebone magistrate, for the maintenance of Read's wife, who lives at Medley Road, West Hampstead.

Mrs. Read, giving evidence at Marylebone Police Court yesterday, said she had received no money from her husband for ten years. He now owed her £650.

The husband disputed the amount, but agreed that it was £600, and said he had not been in a position to pay for six years.

Mr. Hay Halkett made an order for payment of the £600 or three months' imprisonment.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 409.] LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 22, 1830. [Price 7d.

The cellar of snuff belonging to George IV. was bought by Mr. Pontet, of Pall Mall, for £400.

The Duke of Wellington has accepted an invitation to attend the ceremonial of the opening of the rail-road, at Manchester, on the 15th of September next.

Lord Cochrane has addressed a letter of his Majesty, recommending him to abolish the impressment of seamen.

There was a spirited cricket match on Monday last at Bury between six gentlemen of the Marylebone and six players of all England, and six gentlemen of the Bury, with six players, in which both innings of the former amounted to 166; and those of the latter to 156; the Marylebone gentlemen thus beating their opponents by ten notches.

The contest for Oxfordshire is reported to have cost Lord Norreys £19,000, while the total expense of the other successful candidate, Mr. Fane, did not exceed £3,000. The borough of Gatton has been purchased by Lord Monson, who has given for it the enormous sum of £195,000. What the owner gets by the two "Representatives of the People" we cannot say.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

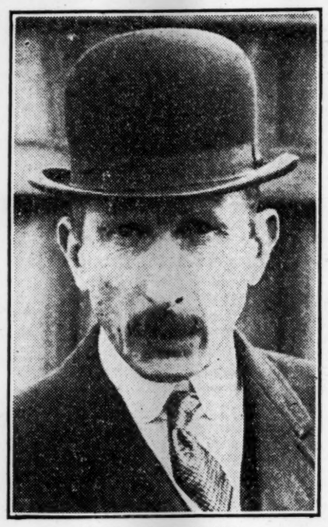
DEATH OF GREAT LANDOWNER, SOLDIER AND DEFENDER OF THE OLD ORDER.

INTEREST IN SCIENCE AND SPORT.

The SUNDAY TIMES regrets to record the death of the Duke of Northumberland, which occurred at 2.55 yesterday morning, after a sudden relapse.

The Duke had been lying seriously ill at his town house, at Prince's Gate, S.W., for some time. He was operated on for appendicitis on July 13, but did not rally well, and on August 12 an operation was performed for the relief of intestinal obstruction.

The bulletin then issued said he had stood the operation well, but "his condition must give rise to grave anxiety." To assist recovery it was decided to attempt blood transfusion; but difficulty arose in finding a person with blood of a suitable character.



THE LATE DUKE.

All available members of the families of the Duke and the Duchess visited Prince's Gate and had their blood tested, and volunteers of the blood transfusion service of the British Red Cross Society were also sent to the house. Hundreds of offers were received from people willing to undergo the test and to give blood, but in no case was the right blood found, and it was decided that transfusion could not be performed because of the danger of blood clotting.

The Duke's strength appeared to be holding, but the strain was great. Friday night's bulletin, issued shortly after eight o'clock, said that the Duke had spent a restful day, but that there had been no further gain in strength.

THE DUKE IN WAR AND POLITICS.

SOLDIER AND LEADER OF "DIE-HARDS."

The eighth Duke of Northumberland was born in 1880, and succeeded his father, the seventh Duke, in 1918. When he inherited the title and the great possessions that went with it at the age of 38, he was already a considerable figure in public life. He had always taken a lively interest in politics and intellectual pursuits, and any cause which he espoused he advocated with vigour—often in print. He was, in fact, an accomplished writer.

The Duke started his career as a soldier, and held the rank of captain in the Grenadier Guards. He served with distinction in the South African War and also in the Sudan Campaign of 1908, and again in the Great European War. In 1911 he served as aide-de-camp to Earl Grey when he was Governor-General of Canada.

While in Canada the Duke once did a remarkable walk for a wager. Without an overcoat he tramped in bitterly cold weather through deep snow for 111 miles along the sleeper track of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The walk was from Montreal to Ottawa—and he accomplished it in three days and won his bet.

In 1911 Earl Percy, as he then was, married Lady Helen Magdalen Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the seventh Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

In the days immediately preceding the war the Duke became prominent as a supporter of Lord Roberts in his demand for national military service in face of the war danger that threatened. At the same time, he was outspoken in his criticism of Lord Haldane—then Secretary for War—whose Army reorganisation and Territorial Force scheme he described as being a complete failure. When the war did come, and Lord Haldane's plans were put to the test, it was proved that they worked fairly well in the circumstances, and the Duke's apprehensions were not fully justified.

ON THE GENERAL STAFF.

In the early days of the war the Duke acted with Colonel Swinton as joint "Eye Witness" with the troops at the front. He was later appointed to a responsible post on the General Staff, and served under Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson and later under Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson.

After his accession to the title and estates the Duke of Northumberland became a much more conspicuous figure. He was the owner of historic Alnwick Castle and of the great mineral wealth of the estates in the vicinity; and he also owned Kielder Castle, in Northumberland, Syon House, Isleworth, and Albury Park, Guildford.

He was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the country, and he made it his special mission to defend the rights and functions of big landowners against what he regarded as the dangerous and disruptive menace of a predatory Socialism.

Circumstances combined with temperament to make him a leader of the Conservative "Die-hards," and he was proud to fight under that banner, both in the House of Lords and elsewhere. As one of the leading coal-owners in the country he took a prominent part in resisting the repeated demands of the miners for nationalisation, and his duel with Mr. Robert Smillie when the Duke appeared as a witness before the Coal Commission presided over by Lord Sankey in 1919 is still well remembered.

On that occasion the Duke said that the area of his mineral rights was about 244,500 acres, and that the annual average output of coal over a period of years was 1,950,044 tons. The average royalty per ton payable to him he put at about 6¾d. The gross income from his coal properties was £82,450 a year, but taxation and other imposts reduced the net annual return to £23,890.

The Duke said that he did not object to paying three-quarters of his income away in taxes, but he would do his utmost to oppose any scheme of nationalisation, which would take away the remaining quarter of what he had.

INTEREST IN SCIENCE.

The Duke was keenly interested in science and—as did his father before him—he became President of the Royal Institution. He was also Lord-Lieutenant and a County Alderman of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University of Durham, and chairman of directors of the *Morning Post*.

Alnwick Castle is famous for its art treasures, but during recent years a few of the choicest pictures have been disposed of. During the war Bellini's "Feast of the Gods" was sold, and found its way to America. Last year the Duke sold to the nation for £122,000 the Cornaro Titian.

When there was talk some time ago of the acquisition of Syon Park by the Middlesex County Council as a sewage farm, the Duke quickly settled the controversy by writing one of his characteristic letters.

"I have," he stated, "no intention of selling the park at all, unless it is compulsorily acquired I shall most strenuously oppose the scheme: first, because I do not wish to be deprived of a property which has been in my family since the time of Queen Elizabeth; and, secondly, because from the national point of view, it would be nothing less than a disaster that one of the most beautiful reaches of the Thames should be rendered pestilential by a sewage disposal scheme, which would incidentally deprive Kew of its amenities and of its view across the river, and would entail the destruction of grounds containing some of the finest and rarest trees in England." The opposition to the scheme proved so strong that the Middlesex County Council abandoned it.

THE NEW DUKE.

Great sorrow is felt in the city of Newcastle, where much of the Duke's public work lay. He was actively interested in the prosperity of the Tyne, and one of his prominent positions was president of the North of England Steamship Owners' Association. His interests in Northumberland were wide and varied, both as a royalty owner and a great landowner. He hunted the county as Master of the Percy Hunt. The home of the Percys was at Alnwick, the county town of Northumberland, and his castle there, on the banks of the Aln, is one of the noblest and most picturesque strongholds in Great Britain.

The Duke, who held eight titles, gave much to good causes, churches, and hospitals.

The successor to the title is Henry George Alan, Earl Percy, who was born in 1912.

MR. LUCIEN WOLF.

DEATH OF NOTED JEWISH AUTHOR.

Mr. Lucien Wolf, the well-known Jewish author and journalist, died yesterday at the age of 73.

Mr. Wolf, who was formerly editor of the *Jewish World* and foreign editor of the *Daily Graphic*, acted, in recent years, as a kind of "Ambassador at large" for the Jewish people, and was mainly responsible for the inclusion of the "minorities" clause in the Peace Treaties.

He has written largely on Anglo-Jewish history, archæology, and genealogy, and has edited the works of Disraeli, written a life of the Marquis of Ripon, and a book on the Jews of the Canary Islands. For many years he was handicapped by defective eyesight, but after 15 years of semi-blindness by a marvellous operation was restored to fair sight.

Mr Wolf was born in London in 1857, and was educated at private schools and in Brussels and Paris.

On his seventieth birthday, in 1927, a celebration dinner was given to him by the Jewish Historical Society of England, of which he was president. Many notable people, including Sir Herbert Samuel (presiding), Lord Meston, Lord Rothschild, the Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Hertz, Sir Gregory Foster, and Lord and Lady Burnham were among the 400 guests.

Mr. Wolf was founder of the Advisory Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees of the League of Nations. He had been secretary of the Jewish Joint Foreign Committee since 1917.

JOSEPH'S DREAM.

PRIEST COMPOSER'S NEW ORATORIO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Saturday.

Some new particulars have now come to light regarding Don Lorenzo Perosi's new Oratorio "Il sogno interpretato" (The Meaning of the Dream).

Don Perosi, the priest who is noted as the composer of "The Passion of Christ," "Moses," "The Last Judgment" and other oratorios, besides quartets and trios, lives the life of a hermit in a small monastery near the Castle of St Angelo, and is difficult of approach. His lack of care or order in preserving and filing his work led him recently to call in the aid of the Maestro, Ezio Carabella, who undertook the task of turning the welter of documents into some semblance of an archive.

Signor Carabella has now let it be known that "Il sogno interpretato," the libretto of which has been written by Don Perosi himself, is a purely narrative work based on Joseph's Dream. This theme of the seven fat and the seven lean years, and the part they played in the destiny of the people of Egypt, is preceded and followed by fortissimo passages by the full choir.

The oratorio lasts for forty-five minutes. It is written for three solo voices: Joseph (soprano), a baritone and a bass and in the opinion of Signor Carabella it is likely to be well received in view of its robustness and its warmth.

ROMANCES OF RUBBISH.

RESCUE OF HISTORIC DOCUMENTS.

WORK OF RECORD SOCIETY.

A COMING NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Thanks to our immunity from invasion, this country has a finer collection of historical documents than any other country in the world, but the very plethora of material has made us careless, so that M. Paul Meyer, of the Ecole des Chartes, was well justified when he said of our archives that in England "all is in disorder."

Our recklessness in the past has been amazing. At one time the priceless documents now in the Public Record Office were scattered all over London, some of them in the Tower. The State, of course, has largely mended its ways with regard to its particular documents, and every year sees the Record Office doing better work, although it is lamentable that many of its archives have to be housed in different parts of the country, especially in disused prisons, and that the space which would have been available in Serjeant's Inn has been used for private purposes.

But a vast number of private documents are still in a perilous position. Every time an American buys a collection of British documents, which he is sure to arrange in a way that everybody can examine them, a tremendous howl goes up. And yet, every day, large quantities of documents are being cast forth and find their way to the pulping pot, or, in the case of parchment, to the glue maker. Many of these parchments are used for making drums, and other toys, lampshades and Christmas novelties, some of them being exported to Germany for that purpose. Some time ago a toy drum made in Germany was broken up in Portsmouth, and a parchment marriage certificate written a hundred odd years ago was found inside it.

LEGAL LUMBER.

The destruction of law documents is becoming greater than ever, for the recent Property Act has made useless for the purpose of establishing title thousands of deeds, and the lawyers who have hitherto housed them are only too glad to get rid of them, for, from the legal point of view, they are the merest lumber, though for the historical scholar they are of first-rate importance.

Lawyers would only be too glad to hand over these documents to an authority properly qualified to handle records, and this has been done in one or two cases, notably with a London solicitor who has handed over to the British Record Society a collection of 350 boxes of papers containing deeds ranging in date from the fourteenth century to the nineteenth, and in place from London to Barbados and South Carolina.

It is perfectly clear that the State itself and the county councils, which are becoming more and more keen on preserving territorial documents, cannot manage such a harvest as could come out of solicitors' offices, and that, unless something is done and a public spirit created, the material will undoubtedly find its way to the pulping pot. But we have a body that can handle this material if only we had the funds. This is the British Record Society, founded in 1888. In the forty-two years of its existence it has published fifty-four volumes, and has saved from destruction and sent to the proper depository many thousands of deeds.

Quite recently it was decided to pay more attention to the task of looking after documents. An American lover of records has recently offered to promote an application by the Society to an American council for a grant to provide for the saving of threatened documents, and in November a conference of record and allied societies is to be held in London under the presidency of Lord Crawford, who has an inherited instinct for preserving records, while on the previous evening the Master of the Rolls, who has now been given additional powers, especially in the matter of manorial rolls, is to receive the delegates.

MAN POISONED BY "MUSHROOMS."

HOW TO DISTINGUISH DEADLY FUNGI.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

There have been several deaths recently from fungi mistaken for mushrooms, and useful hints on the distinction between poisonous and edible varieties were given at a Cambridge inquest to-day.

George Rolfe, aged 38, of St. Matthew's Street, died on Friday from poisoning caused by eating fungi. His widow said he gathered the "mushrooms" on a bank near some trees. They had a yellow-green top, with white underneath.

At the invitation of the coroner, Mr. F. T. Brooks, M.A., F.R.S., of Emmanuel College, University Lecturer on Botany, and secretary of the Botanical Conference, now being held at Cambridge, gave evidence. He said it was difficult to explain the difference between edible and non-edible fungi, but the chief characteristics of the edible were that the top, or cap, was white when young and slightly brown when older. No edible mushroom had the slightest trace of the yellow-green tint on the top described by the witness.

"If a mushroom is broken up," continued Mr. Brook, "there should be a thin series of plates, and in young mushrooms these are slightly pink, but never pure white. As it gets older they get darker, until they are black.

"Another point to note is that there is nothing round the base of the stem where the mushroom comes out of the ground. In the poisonous fungi there is a kind of cup that is sometimes on the surface of the ground and sometimes just underneath it."

He identified the species described by the witness as one of the most poisonous fungi in existence. In France warnings against this particular fungus were put up at this season of the year calling attention to the yellow-green top, and giving diagrams, so that they could be more easily identified.

Returning a verdict of "Death by misadventure," the coroner suggested that the information given by Mr. Brook should prove helpful to the public in identifying the different fungi.

80,000 MORE SCOTTISH VOTERS.

It is expected that at least 80,000 names will be added to the new registers of voters in Scotland.

In some areas women have been particularly active in lodging claims. When the revised rolls are issued it is likely that in several more constituencies women electors will be found to outnumber the men.

"LONDON MEN NOT WANTED."

When charged on a warrant at Wimbledon yesterday with being £10 8s. 6d. in arrears under a maintenance order granted to his wife, Cyril James Sidney Shaw, of Haydon's Road, South Wimbledon, said he had tried to get a job everywhere in London, at anything, but had been unsuccessful.

"In this part of London," he complained, "the Londoner does not stand a chance. There are none but Irishmen and Welshmen employed, and they are working under the rates of pay."

The case was adjourned for a month to give him a chance to find work.

Court and Society

The King and Queen are again in the Highlands, where they will remain until the autumn. Balmoral will see quite a re-union of the Royal family. Both the Prince of Wales and Prince George are expected to come North for the grouse shooting. The Duke of Gloucester has already arrived in Scotland, and during the week was a guest of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig Castle. Their Majesties expect to be present on September 11 at the Braemar Gathering, the great social event of the Scottish season, which takes place under the shadow of the frowning Grampians on Deeside. The King watches the events with interest and has endeared himself to the clansmen, for whose feats of strength he has expressed frequent admiration. The Princess Royal will be another visitor. She is entertaining for the week-end General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate at Mar Lodge, where she will be in residence until late autumn, and where she will shortly be joined by her daughters, Princess Arthur of Connaught and Lady Maud Carnegie and their families. It is possible that Princess Helena Victoria may be in Scotland for the Gathering. She has been staying with the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park.

The first duty of the King and Queen will be to pay an early visit to Glamis, which is the centre of interest just now. The fifty-mile journey will be made by motor-car over purple moorland, with the blue outlined hills in the distance, round placid lochs, and through magnificent scenery to the group of cottages which constitutes "the village" near Glamis. The King is hoping to pay a visit to The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, at Moy Hall, for the shooting, while the Queen will certainly call on the Earl and Countess of Southesk at Kinnaird Castle, where they have been entertaining a house party for the week. At Cortachy Castle Lady Zia Wernher has a household of guests. The Earl of Home is in residence at Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire, for the grouse shooting. The Earl and Countess of Haddo are again at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen at the House of Cromer. Lord Charles Hope is among the golfers at St. Andrews, Fife. At Wemyss Castle Captain Michael and Lady Victoria Wemyss are entertaining friends until the autumn. Yesterday Lady Victoria visited Largo to open the annual show of the Largo and Newburn Horticultural Society. Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh will be at Bucefield, Clackmannan, for the next few weeks.

The Scottish season, indeed, is attracting many more. All is activity at Minto House, where there is to be an historical pageant on September 6, in the grounds of the Earl of Minto's ancestral Scottish seat. The Duchess of Roxburghe and the Countess of Dalkeith are to help Lady Minto, who will entertain a house party. The Duchess of Roxburghe will come from Floors Castle, Kelso, where her son, the Marquis of Bowmont, has been entertaining a party of young friends. Lady Dalkeith has been occupied with family and social duties at Eildon Hall. She is an old friend of Lady Minto, who is a Canadian by birth, and sister of the Countess of Haddington. At Glenapp Castle, in Ayrshire, the Earl and Countess of Inchcape have a few friends staying with them.

The Prince of Wales has an unusually heavy calendar of engagements until he leaves England next spring to attend the opening ceremony of the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires. During the week he received at St. James's Palace Sir Malcolm Robertson, formerly British Ambassador to the Argentine. In October the Prince will preside at the centenary banquet of the Royal Geographical Society, and another engagement is to open the new Village Cottage at Sawston, in Cambridgeshire The Duke of Gloucester will be leaving England in October to attend the coronation of the Emperor of Abyssinia. The Duke will be accompanied by the Earl of Airlie, one of His Majesty's Lords-in-Waiting.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood will be the guest of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Dalmeny House, Edinburgh, for the Musselburgh race meeting on September 15 and 16. Her son, the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, celebrated his sixth birthday last week. His one interest at the moment is in trains and anything mechanical. Princess Mary will be in residence during the autumn at Harewood House, where she will entertain relatives and friends from time to time. She has a number of engagements to fulfil until the end of the year in all parts of England, and she will be one of the busiest members of the Royal Family. Princess Beatrice spent the week-end at Carisbrooke Castle, and made a first appearance since her recent accident when she presided at a meeting in support of the Southampton and Isle of Wight branch of the Royal Surgical Aid Society, of which she is president. Princess Victoria is among the arrivals at Harrogate, where the Duke of Wellington, Rachel Countess of Clonmell, and the Duchess of Newcastle are among other recent visitors.

The Marquess of Waterford, one of the finest riders to hounds that Ireland possesses, is to marry pretty Miss Juliet Lindsay at St. George's, Hanover Square, on October 14. Lord Waterford has a few friends staying with him over the week-end at Curraghmore, his Irish home, where his brother and sister, Lord William Beresford and Lady Patricia Miller, are visiting him. Another interesting engagement is that of Lady Betty Helena Rous, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, of Henham Hall, Suffolk, to Major Douglas Beresford-Ash, only son of Colonel W. R. G. Beresford-Ash, D.L., and Lady Florence Beresford-Ash, of Ashbrook, County Londonderry. Lady Helena has inherited the dark Celtic beauty of her mother, and the family is famous not only for its looks but also for longevity. A charming bride will also be Lady Rosemary Agar, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Normanton, who have been entertaining at Somerley, Ringwood, their Hampshire seat. The bridegroom is Mr. Christopher Jeffreys, of the Grenadier Guards. Lady Rosemary's brother, Viscount Somerton, comes of age next March. His godfather was King Edward VII. Lord Normanton is an enthusiastic yachtsman. An interesting Scottish engagement is that of Lady Mary Campbell, sister of Earl Cawdor, who is to marry Captain Claude Eastman, of the Royal Artillery, A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras. The Cawdors, who are descended from the old Thanes, the Earls still holding the title of MacBeth, have a Scottish seat at Nairn.

The King and Queen of Spain have been entertaining the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry (who returned to London last night) at Santander, and their presence was much missed at the Stockton races last week. The Countess of Ilchester brought a party of young people along, and Lady Mabel Fox-Strangways was chatting with friends in the paddock. For York races during the coming week, Colonel J. B. Stracey Clitherow will entertain a house-party at Hotham Hall and Mrs. George Lane Fox will be at Bramham Park, while Sir Guy and Lady Graham will have friends staying with them at Norton Conyers. Mrs. Adrian Bethell will entertain at Rise Park, Hull. The Earl of Durham, Lady Sibell Lygon, Lady Harrington, Lord Adare, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Loder will also be present. Lord Deramore, Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding, and Lady Deramore are in residence at Heslington Hall, York.

Evening Coats

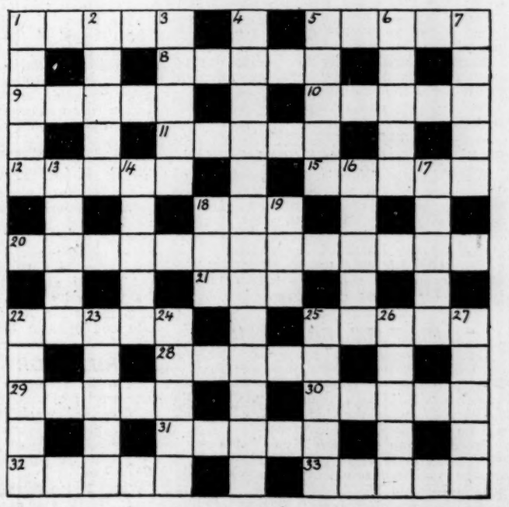
EVENING coats for cooler evenings, just as an extra wrap over a lace or chiffon frock, can be of brocade or lamé chiffon, but the ubiquitous "cardigan" variety of past years is changed in both length and cut.

The sketch to the left shows a pale pink chiffon coat with cape effect, which dips below the waist-line at the back, the lining of silver net, which shows at the softly draped scarf collar tying in the centre.

The other sketch shows a silver and jade patterned brocade coat, shaped in to the waist, with a silver-grey squirrel collar and cuffs, headed by silver galon, which edges the front also. Sleeves shirred on the inner side have an outer band of fur running upward to the elbow.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 295.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 295," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Attractive yet perhaps troublesome to burglars.
5. This country can never have complete Prohibition.
8. A fishy measure.
9. Relation.
10. Strange.
11. Serpent with a horse's head.
12. Courage but mainly hazard.
15. "I know a bank whereon the wild — blows." — "Midsummer Night's Dream."
18. The popular part of 25 across.
20. Pharisaical.
21. Here's an opening.
22. "Unhand me, gentleman; by Heaven I'll make a — of him that let's me." "Hamlet."
25. This man is always blue when starting on a voyage.
28. What you are waiting to do at this very moment.
29. Feminine name.
30. No light blow.
31. Correct.
32. The feeling probably inspired by 22 across.
33. River of America.

DOWN.

1. Plums are popular, but not with the grower in this form.
2. A bit of lace decoration perhaps.
3. Only a tiny bit but sounds suggestive of a gamble.
4. Doubtful.
5. Cereal.
6. One of the things that contribute to the traffic problem.
7. A 22 across this is a feature of "Hamlet."
13. Though unwilling yet having taken an oath.
14. Islands in the Indian Ocean.
16. German poet.
17. French and Belgian river.
18. Quadruped.
19. The vessel is upside down and has become a plaything.
22. A fine affair at Henley.
23. This feline is really heavier than it appears.
24. A material river.
25. Mean.
26. 6 down is a vehicle of this nature.
27. English town that suggests advice to the sawyer.

CROSS-WORD No. 294 PRIZEWINNERS.

Mrs. ALEXANDER, Pond Close, Broadway, Worcestershire; Mrs. R. E. KEMP, 34, Airthrie Road, Goodmayes, Essex; Miss LUKE, 12, Salisbury Avenue, Antrim Road, Belfast; Miss A. E. UPTON, 14a, St. James's Road, London, S.W.1; Rev. J. L. VINCENT SMITH, St. Michael's, Westmorland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS.—1, Compartment; 9, Ethel; 10, Lever; 11, Alert; 13, Carat; 15, Gallon; 17, Ken; 18, Awry; 19, Carp; 21, Car; 23, Dabble; 26, Cedar; 28, Algoa; 30, Start; 31, Canon; 32, Accelerator.

DOWN.—2, Other; 3, Palate; 4, Robe; 5, Malta; 6, Novel; 7, Merchandise; 8, Transparent; 12, R.G.A.; 14, Akyab; 16, Lucre; 20, Eel; 22, Acacia; 24, Blanc; 25, Lathe; 27, Dingo; 29, Gage.

A Woman's Corner

The New Princess.

Flower Missions.

By PANDORA.

All over the Empire loyal hearts are beating a little faster at the news of the birth of a new Princess. Wherever Britons have made their homes, whether in crowded cities or in the lonely outposts of civilisation, the Duchess of York has come to stand for the very essence of a gracious Royal lady, and her happiness in motherhood has endeared her still more to the hearts of the people. And even though there may lurk here and there a tiny regret that Princess Elizabeth has a sister instead of a brother, not a British subject but will rejoice with the Royal parents in their new happiness. Here's a health to the Duke and Duchess, to the new Princess, and last, but not least, to the Princess Elizabeth!

Flowers for Hospitals.

The mention a couple of weeks ago of Flower Missions to supply flowers regularly to hospitals and institutions and to brighten the homes of the people in the poorer parts of London has brought me a number of delightful and most sympathetic letters. It would appear that many people are ready and willing to help with such a mission if someone would take the lead. This is not to say that nothing of the kind already exists, for Miss Margot Hirons tells me that there is a small mission of the kind, particulars of which can be obtained from Mrs. Frith, 31, Southside, Weston-super-Mare. "Anyone with a garden and a little spare time," she says, "can post a few flowers every week to certain addresses provided by some slum workers. The recipients are all old people, or the sick, or crippled children. One can imagine the glamour brought about by the little weekly boxes. Besides, it seems rather nice to share one's garden with someone who will appreciate it and not sniff at one's pot marigolds and moon daisies."

A reader tells me that at Rickmansworth, some years ago, the then stationmaster, who was grateful to a particular hospital, showed this appreciation by collecting flowers for the hospital on one day weekly. On this day a big hamper was placed on the platform, and many owners of gardens who travelled daily to their work in town were asked to deposit bunches of flowers. These the stationmaster duly forwarded and delivered to the hospital. If this idea could be extended, says my correspondent, no hospital would lack flowers.

Offering Help.

A young City man offers to help if a Mission can be formed, and Mr. Cyril Harding, hon. secretary of the Society for the Protection of Wild Flowers and Plants, E.1, The Avenue, Kew Gardens, the first secretary of the London Gardens Guild, and a worker in the poor parts of London, offers to assist any work of the kind, and would act as honorary secretary to give the scheme a start. On condition, however, that wild flowers are barred, as some are in danger of total extinction due to indiscriminate picking.

In this connection it is interesting to read a letter from Mrs. Leo Myers, who remembers the "Fruit and Flower Mission of San Francisco," which was founded about forty years ago, and is still flourishing.

"Fruit and flowers," she says, "were collected at railway stations in hampers, which were franked from any distance. The contents were distributed by the 'Mission girls,' whose baskets entitled them to free transport on all trams and other conveyances. The Mission girls, all unmarried, bright young women, visited children's hospitals and convalescent homes, infirmaries and almshouses, and bestowed special care on lonely women, the old and the sick, in their humble homes. To these people gifts of jam, fruits, soups, tonics, and delicacies were brought in addition to the flowers.

"Your idea of establishing such a scheme in London is excellent . . . but big and complicated, as are most schemes which make for human happiness."

Garden Lovers.

When one considers what a country of gardens England is, and how deep rooted is the love of flowers, it seems far from a wild idea that by next summer we should see a Flower Mission in full swing. If the railways co-operated by "franking" hampers of flowers from the stations fairly near London, and allowed hampers to stand in each station for odd bunches dropped in by passengers, and a band of helpers was organised to deal with the collection and distribution of all flowers received, a great many lonely old and sick people would be the happier.

Perhaps those famous flower lovers, the members of the Royal Horticultural Society and of the Garden Club, would like to do the spade work of organising a Mission? There would be no lack of helpers when the appeal was made; I feel sure of that.

"Billy Blue Gum."

It would appear that wild flowers are not the only wild things being destroyed by the thoughtless, for an Australian reader tells me of the efforts now being made to prevent the Koala, or Australian native bear, from disappearing completely. In parts of Australia the quaint little beast is actually almost extinct, particularly in New South Wales. Native bears in the old days were plentiful, for the aborigines would not kill them, but gradually they have been destroyed, until "Billy Blue Gum" will be a memory unless the efforts of some of his friends to re-establish him are successful. Suitable land is being obtained to make a natural bush breeding reserve, and it is hoped to save the native bear, who is really a specimen of archaic fauna.

More Superstitions.

The question of superstitions has interested various readers, who mention several of which I was ignorant. I had heard already that when there is a death in a family the bees must be told, but I did not know that unless they are put in mourning they will leave their home. Can anyone prove this?

The story of how the robin came to have a red breast is fairly well known, but I did not know that spiders worn round the neck would cure fever and ague. Personally, I would prefer the illness to the cure, but there may be people so strong-minded as to try the latter.

Everyone knows that the opal is unlucky except to those born in October, but it is agreeable also to know that the sapphire encourages the wearer in well doing, and that amber, made from the tears of sea-birds, will cure a sore throat.

I wish all these old sayings and beliefs had such a sound and practical meaning as that which tells you not to poke the fire with a sword, meaning not to add fuel to fire, or to irritate one who is already in a temper and needs soothing rather than stimulating.

Holiday Weather.

Most of the returned holiday makers are bearing their weather grievances bravely, and assuring us that they had a good rest and change despite the uncertainty of the weather. Some of them are frank though, and tell you that their long anticipated holiday was spoiled by downpours of rain which marred plans, clothes, and tempers.

The people one must feel most sorry for when the weather is bad are the mothers who cannot afford to take a nurse with them, and must needs have the children on their hands day and night. If the weather during the holiday is fine, there is little worry and effort involved in amusing the small people. They play on the sands and enjoy themselves in the time-honoured fashion of children at the seaside. But if the weather is wet and there is no playing out of doors possible, then pity the poor mother who must amuse them, keep them from quarrelling, keep them from annoying the other people in the house, and antagonising the landlady, and keep her own temper.

HOW THE TAHITI SANK.

PASSENGERS' TRIBUTE TO THE CREW.

ONLY A CANARY LOST.

SUVA (FIJI), Saturday.

A vivid account of the last hours of the British liner, Tahiti, and of the rescue of her passengers by the Ventura, given by Mr. John Menzies, a passenger in the Ventura, in an interview at Apia, Samoa, has been received here by cable.

The Ventura was sixty miles west of Pago Pago (Samoa) when she turned in response to the Tahiti's S.O.S.; averaging seventeen knots she reached the Tahiti in fine weather, and lay close to her.

She found the Tahiti low astern, says Mr. Menzies, and throwing out dense black smoke from the funnel. All her pumps were working and forty-gallon buckets in the winches were lifting water from No. 3 hold at the rate of two buckets a minute.

When the Ventura was sighted all the Tahiti's passengers and crew boarded the lifeboats ready to put off for her. No mishap occurred, except that a canary was dropped overboard by an excited passenger. After the passengers, the cabin luggage and a portion of the mails, about 230 bags in all, were transferred to the Ventura.

The captain was the last to leave the sinking ship. He took the boat's crew and smashed in all the Tahiti's ports. On returning to the Ventura he drew the plugs of the lifeboats and turned them adrift.

FINAL PLUNGE.

Half an hour later the stern was awash and she took a list to port. Soon the water reached the deck house. Gradually the bows rose in the air. There was a loud crashing of falling gear and machinery. Then the water reached the boilers and sent up dense clouds of black smoke and steam. The funnel crumbled to pieces and crashed into the sea. Finally the boilers burst, and in a whirl of steam, smoke, and ashes the Tahiti plunged beneath the surface, leaving only a huge whirlpool.

As the bows disappeared the Ventura, 500 yards off, blew two whistles as a signal of farewell, and crew and passengers cheered. After circling once about the spot, the Ventura turned north and made for Pago Pago, 690 miles away, which she reached in forty-four hours.

NO PANIC.

When the Tahiti's shaft broke the passengers were mustered and asked to remain in the saloon. As the situation grew serious they were all mustered many times by surprise calls to the ship's boats. As a result of this wise precaution on the part of the captain there was no panic.

All the passengers speak in glowing terms of the efficiency of the officers and crew of the Tahiti.

At Pago Pago they gave a complimentary dinner to the captain, officers, and crew of the lost vessel.

Mr. Menzies says it was supposed that when the Tahiti's tail shaft broke it knocked holes in the shaft tunnel, and in all probability carried away the plates. The doors at the closed end of the shaft tunnel did not prevent the water from getting through to the engine-room, although men worked pluckily trying to stem the water until it was up to their waists.

The Norwegian steamer Penybryn, one of the vessels which went to the assistance of the sinking liner Tahiti, reached Suva this morning with only five tons of coal left in her bunkers.

Captain Salvesen reports that on receipt of the wireless messages stating that the Tahiti was in difficulties, he sat in the cross-trees of his ship all day until, at 7.30 in the evening (last Sunday), he sighted the liner's rockets.—*Reuter.*

LABOUR M.P. ON HIS VISIT TO RUSSIA.

FAMINE AND MISERY.

WARSAW, Saturday.

Mr. Joseph Toole, Labour M.P. for South Salford, who has been on a visit to Soviet Russia, has arrived here on his homeward journey.

In an interview he declared that the régime and the existing conditions in Russia were unbearable.

The world, he said, did not realise the famine and the indescribable misery of that country. Cultural and economic life had been destroyed, and the country had been shaken to its foundation. The moment the Polish frontier was crossed the difference between the two countries became apparent. At every step in Poland one saw new buildings and well-dressed people, in marked contrast to the Russian people.

Mr. Toole laid emphasis on the vigour of Poland and the progress she had achieved, notwithstanding the fact that she was situated between Soviet Russia and Germany. —*Reuter.*

VON HINDENBURG.

QUIET HOLIDAY IN OLD-WORLD SCHLOSS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Dietramszell, where President von Hindenburg is spending a few weeks' holiday, is an ideal spot for his purpose, situated deep in the Bavarian highlands. During the President's stay a temporary and very primitive post office enables direct communication to be kept up with Berlin.

It is so far out of any beaten track, however, that it is still served by one of the last of the historic "post-chaises," and the neighbouring woods re-echo the gay blasts blown by the old-fashioned "postillion" from his high box-seat.

Since he first set foot in the old schloss in 1922 President von Hindenburg has remained true to it, refusing all invitations to spend his summer holiday in other more renowned districts of Germany. He still follows game passionately, and in the pursuit of it he will get up in the very early morning and walk for hours through the lonely forest or along the mountain paths.

In compliance with the President's wish, there are no forms or ceremonies during his stay at Dietramszell, and all that occurs is that on one of the August Sundays the members of the veterans' leagues and of the patriotic associations of the neighbourhood march into the schloss courtyard to do honour to the distinguished guest.

On this occasion the President delivers a little speech, and then discusses war experiences with the old soldiers. Before the parade the whole community attend the service in the church, and in the evening there are great rejoicings.

HUMAN BONES FOUND.

A human skull and other bones were unearthed yesterday during excavation work at the shop of Mr. Samuel Sawyer in Blackwood Street, Walworth.

The police took the bones to Camberwell Mortuary, where they were examined by a doctor, and it is possible that an inquest may be held. They are believed to be many years old, and it is thought that at one time there was a graveyard on the site of the shop.

A skull and other human bones, discovered by Mr. P. Herman, of Queen's Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, while digging in a hen-run, have been identified as anatomical specimens. The police are satisfied that they were deposited by a medical student and an inquest will not be necessary.

ECONOMY PLANS IN AUSTRALIA.

DECISIONS PLEASE BUSINESS MEN.

IMPROVED TONE IN MARKETS.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

Business men and industrialists throughout Australia are hailing with satisfaction the decisions taken at the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers, and Sir Otto Niemeyer's report on the Commonwealth finances. They declare (says Reuter) that the report though unpleasant is salutary, and believe that the resolutions mark a definite step forward in Australia's financial rehabilitation.

The President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce remarked yesterday that if Commonwealth expenditure could get so far beyond control the constitution should be amended and Federal powers reduced to the control of defence, the Post Office and Customs. The "almost criminal" overlapping of State and Federal Departments should, he added, be prevented.

Sir William McPherson, the former Premier of Victoria, declared that the future lay entirely in the spirit in which the agreement of State representatives to take the necessary steps to restore the financial equilibrium was carried out.

LABOUR AND WAGE CUTS.

There is strong opposition in Labour circles in Sydney to any proposal which may involve a diminution of wages. Leading officials advocate the lowering of interest on loans, and point out that Australia pays the highest rates in the Empire.

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister in the absence of Mr. Scullin, who is on his way to attend the Imperial Conference, said that he was gratified at the reassurance of business men as the result of the decisions. There was no doubt that there was a definitely more cheerful tone in the city.

No one really doubted Australia's ability to recover, he said, and the Federal Government appealed to all employers and others having work to be done to put it on foot immediately.

Whether or not the Cabinet decides to summon Parliament for an economy session in the spring will depend on the inflow of revenue in the next few weeks and the anticipated recovery of trade. The ratio of reduction in State service salaries of over £208 a year is expected to range from 2½ to 10 per cent.

Mr. Scullin, who arrived at Adelaide on Friday, is suffering from pleurisy and bronchitis, but his condition was easier yesterday, and his temperature was lower. He is resting (says an Exchange message) in a luxurious Transcontinental train.

POPE AND MALTESE PILGRIMS.

"STAND BY BISHOPS."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VATICAN CITY, Saturday.

In the course of an address delivered this afternoon to a party of some 250 Maltese Pilgrims who are on their way to Lourdes and Oberammergau, the Pope exhorted them to remain united with their Bishops.

Through the courtesy of the authorities concerned, I was enabled to be present at this address.

Sitting on his throne in the hall of the Consistory, His Holiness, who had given a number of audiences during the morning, including one to the Archbishop of Gozo, spoke with energy and with animation.

Addressing his audience in Italian, the Pope said that they were going to Lourdes to seek for Christ, for the salvation of their souls. This salvation could only be found if they were in union with Christ, with the Vicar of Christ (the Pope), and with the Bishop appointed by him.

[The Bishop of Gozo, with the Archbishop of Malta, came into conflict with Lord Strickland, the Prime Minister, some months ago. The Bishops issued a pastoral to the people of the islands forbidding them from voting for Lord Strickland's party at the elections, which were then due. The result was the postponement of the elections, and a temporary suspension of the constitution.]

£9,000,000 LEFT TO U.S. CHARITIES.

LAST "LUMBER BARON" DEAD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Charles Ruggles, "Last of the Lumber Barons," died, at the age of 84, yesterday, at Ministee (Michigan), leaving estate valued at nearly £10,000,000, nine-tenths of which he gives to charitable, benevolent, educational, and other public services. The balance makes provision for relatives and employees, and "friends who helped me in my early days."

Ruggles was a picturesque character, who lived alone in a room above his office, cooking his own meals, and making his own bed. He went about in moccasins, never wearing a tie beneath his flowing beard. But he was modern in his business methods, and organised a board of trustees to administer his big fortune as provided for in his will.

4,800 BRICKS STOLEN.

CONTRACTORS ACCUSED OF RECEIVING.

Three men were bound over and placed on probation at Brentford Police Court, yesterday, for stealing 4,800 bricks, valued at £14 10s., from the Southern Railway Company's yard at Brentford. The men were Edward Ellis (30), of Stanmore Street, Caledonian Road; Alfred Draper (29), of Brewery Road, Islington; and Edward Thomas Hugginson (26), of Cumberland Street, Caledonian Road. The bricks were the property of the London Brick Company, Ltd.

Ernest Hodgson (42) and Joseph Percy Hodgson (32), described as directors of J. J. Hodgson and Co., builders, of Tolworth, Surrey, were committed for trial on a charge of receiving the bricks.

In consequence of heavy losses a large number of police were employed to watch the goods yard. On July 28 and August 8 they saw Ellis Draper, and Hugginson load up lorries and take bricks to Tolworth, where the Hodgsons were developing a big building estate. The three men were seen to speak to the Hodgsons.

On the return journey to Brentford the three were arrested. Ellis, it was alleged, said: "We got £2 for this lot. We get paid according to what we have on. Hodgson himself pays us." The Hodgsons, it was stated, denied the whole story. The three men, who were bound over, had pleaded guilty to the theft.

RAHERE'S CHURCH

LONDON LANDMARK IN DANGER.

AN OLD GATEWAY.

The ancient gatehouse of the twelfth century Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, London, has been condemned by the Public Health Authorities as "dangerous," and an urgent appeal is being made by the Rector, Canon E. Sidney Savage, for its immediate restoration. The Gatehouse stands on the site of one of the twelfth century western towers of the church, and at the suppression of the monasteries in 1539 it was granted by Henry VIII. to his Lord Chancellor, Rich, who converted the tower into a dwelling house, the present rooms being built by Sir Philip Scudamore in 1595.

It was to an air-raid that the discovery of the timbered facade of this historic Gatehouse is due. In October, 1916, a bomb displaced some of the modern brickwork, exposing the original face of what proved to be one of the most interesting Elizabethan buildings in London.

The condition of the outside of the building is now unstable and dangerous, while the rooms are also badly in need of repair. To the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, Canon Savage said that, when restored, it was intended to make the Gatehouse a lodgment for the Rector, who, as there is no rectory in the parish, has to live away from his work.

"I should like to appeal to all lovers of old London," said Canon Savage, "for their help, however slight. Deep within all Londoners there is a thing called 'London Pride,' and it is on that pride that the church of St. Bartholomew is relying in her new need."

Canon Savage added that the interest of the Gatehouse was not merely architectural and historical but human. Up to quite recently, William Rowe, a cripple who sold newspapers at the street corner, lived there. His wife was an invalid who was attended by nurses from Bart's. He appreciated this, and when the hospital issued an appeal for funds, he sold his papers with one hand and in the other held a locked box for Bart's Hospital. In four years the crippled newsvendor collected £1,000.

"What Bart.'s and Rahere's Church need to-day," said Canon Savage, "are souls like William Rowe. We are in urgent need of £1,500 to conserve the Gatehouse, restore it, and make it of use, and in memory of the sacred war shrine on its wall, we launch forth our appeal in hope and with faith."

ORDEAL IN GALE.

CHANNEL BOATS SWEPT BY BIG SEAS.

Wild weather was again experienced in the Channel yesterday, a south-westerly wind reaching gale force. Many small vessels had to make for harbour.

About 1,500 holiday-makers crossing in two steamers to Folkestone from Boulogne had very bad passages, the vessels being swept from end to end by mountainous seas. Air-liners, too, experienced difficulty in crossing, rain being encountered as well as high wind.

The motor-yacht Firefly broke down in heavy seas off Beachy Head and hoisted distress signals. The Eastbourne lifeboat was launched, but before she arrived the yacht had been taken in tow by a pleasure steamer.

During Friday night the French racing yacht, Cupidon III., bound from Havre to St. Nazaire, struck the Ecrehos rocks, off the Jersey coast, and made for Jersey in a sinking condition. She was beached at Rozel.

When their yacht capsized in Chichester harbour, nine persons were rescued by a London man who, when rowing a dinghy, found them clinging to the keel of their overturned craft. He was unable to take them aboard the dinghy, but they hung on to the sides until a motor-boat came along.

Miss Elsie West was about to take the water at Boulogne yesterday for a cross-Channel swim when a sudden change in the weather decided the pilot and the trainer to postpone the attempt.

So bad were the conditions for the second Morecambe cross-bay swim of the season, from Grange to Morecambe, yesterday, that only three out of the nineteen competitors finished the twelve miles' course. The youngest competitor, Miss Minnie Scott, of Normanton, who although only 13 weighs 14 st. and stands 5 ft. 4 in., retired after swimming 2 hrs. 40 min. Charles Daly, of Manchester, who has twice won the cross-bay championship, was beaten by Ben Addy, of Stalybridge, whose time was 3 hr. 7 min. 18 sec.

SHAMROCK V.'s CHANCE.

COSTLY CONTEST FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

"If the America Cup is won by Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, it will have cost half a million pounds to win a cup worth about £50," said Colonel R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Vice-Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, who left Liverpool yesterday in the White Star liner Scythia to represent the club in the race.

He will sail on the American yacht, and there will be an American representative on Shamrock V. He has represented the club at every race since 1898.

"I am not superstitious about the race being held on September 13," he said. "They selected the date, and we are not superstitious.

"We have the fastest boat ever built in England, and there will not be much to choose between the yachts, for both have been built to the same regulations. A great deal depends on skilful handling and a little bit of luck. The four racers the Americans are building cost £100,000 each."

POLICY OF SILENCE.

GOVERNMENT SELF-CONDEMNED.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., speaking yesterday at Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, said the industrial situation in this country and the unemployment from which we were suffering was not like that which existed in America or in Germany—still less like the position in other European countries.

There were deeper influences at work affecting this country in a peculiar degree, and the most sinister feature of the whole situation was the fact that the Government were not telling the whole truth and taking the country into their confidence.

It was his belief that the country had the inherent capacity and the men to put itself in a sound condition if only it was told frankly what the position was and what it had to face. It was because the Government had persisted and still persisted in a policy of silence and subterfuge that it stood self-condemned.

THREE KILLED IN GERMAN RIOT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Three persons were killed and six were injured in a collision between National Socialists (extreme Right) and the police after a political meeting at Bunzlau, in Silesia, yesterday. The police, hoping to calm the excited crowd, turned a hose on them, but the people attacked the police.

One policeman was injured by a stone, and then the police opened fire, and killed three of the demonstrators.—*Reuter.*

REVOLT BRED IN UGLINESS.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL OF TO-MORROW.

A DEAN'S VISION.

MISSED SPLENDOUR OF REGENT STREET.

That there is a vital connection between ugliness and the spirit of revolt was the contention put forward in a paper by Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Manchester, which was presented yesterday at the closing session of the Modern Churchmen's Conference at Oxford. Dr. Johnson's paper on "The Claims of Beauty in Modern Life" was read in his absence by the Rev. Geoffrey Allan, chaplain of Ripon Hall.

"It is in our great industrial centres," Dr. Johnson said, "and among the sound-starved and beauty-starved populace the revolt most easily, and perhaps more rightly, springs. The problem of beauty must be radically faced in industrial areas and in the great cities, or its solution will never be found. The industrial town is ever flowing into the country in a double sense, and everywhere it is carrying with it a menace to the beauty which survives.

"A man I know, for example, lives in spacious splendour in Shropshire. He talks bitterly of the ugly stream which arises around him—litter, charabancs, filling stations, clamour, concrete bridges, and gaunt treeless roads. And yet none is more responsible for all this than he. He has mills almost within eyeshot of my deanery. His chimneys belch forth smoke. His workfolk live in soulless streets, bounded by dumps and grassless fields. What sense of disciplined beauty can such a population ever hope to possess?

NEW ORDER OF CLEANLINESS.

Remarking that restraint and alignment must be the notes of the classic city of to-morrow as they were of the classic city of yesterday, Dr. Johnson said: "What splendours Regent Street might have afforded to a wiser people, with a noble sweep of cornice and balustrade from one end to the other and accommodating a secondary street along its summit lined with flowers and shrubs and open restaurants! But it is vain to dream of noble cities until we provide clean ones. Dirt destroys beauty and thwarts its creation. It is our duty not only to preserve or to avoid. We must create beauties which shall be really expressive of the age we live in and embody in emotional form its achievements. The prime essentials are beautiful houses, beautiful spaces, flooded with air and light, and in intimate contact with green and growing things. We want the houses where no space is wasted, no unnecessary angles give access to dirt or obstruct the vacuum cleaner, and where the roof is flat and used as a solarium, houses which produce a sense of calm and require a minimum of labour to run them.

"The decentralisation of industry gives us at this moment just the opportunity we seek. The city of the future can become as nobly expressive of our age and as restful to work in as to-day it is mean and meaningless and huddled and fatiguing. Public opinion on a large scale must be educated and won if the goal is to be reached."

ANTI-LITTER CRUSADE.

OBJECT-LESSON IN THE NEW FOREST.

So great is the eyesore caused by the leaving of litter in the New Forest that a number of well-known women have joined in a novel campaign to call public attention to the matter.

Headed by the Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley, they have issued an appeal to motorists and others to take part on September 6 in an anti-litter crusade which is to culminate in a bonfire of litter on Lyndhurst Common:

"There were one hundred and seventy fires last year in the New Forest," said Mrs. Stuart-Wortley yesterday, "and a large number of these were caused by the sun shining through the broken glass of bottles. Our motor-car litter parties will converge on Lyndhurst Common bearing suitable posters, such as 'Burn Your Rubbish,' 'Don't Spoil the Forest.'"

The suggestion is that everyone who can should patrol the Forest in cars on September 6, armed with prongs and baskets for the collection of litter, and assemble at four o'clock on Lyndhurst Common to burn the refuse in sight of the public.

A further suggestion is that the anti-litter brigade should bring their tea with them and demonstrate the proper conduct of a picnic by the proper clearance of the ground afterwards.

The Hon. Mrs. Stuart-Wortley, of Highcliffe Castle, will supply appropriate posters for cars taking part in the demonstration.

FIGHT FOR MILITARIA.

MANŒUVRES ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

The manœuvres of the Second Division troops begin to-morrow in the Aldershot Command area, where five thousand men belonging to Northland, Southland, and Eastland will fight for the province of Militaria. Air Force squadrons will co-operate with the belligerents of either side, and both light and heavy tanks will also be brought into action, besides field artillery and armoured cars.

In addition to the Fourth Guards Brigade, the troops will include the 1st Warwicks, 1st Suffolks, 2nd Loyals, 1st K.O.Y.L.I., 2nd Buffs, 1st King's Own, 2nd Norfolks, and 2nd D.C.L.I.

The first operations will be particularly strenuous, involving some forty hours of continuous fighting. The troops will later move to concentration areas for tactical command exercises.

RUBBER PLANT IN COAL.

SCIENTISTS' DISCOVERIES IN GERMAN LIGNITE SEAMS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Miners in the German lignite (soft coal) deposits frequently come across patches of a fibrous substance that they name monkey's hair.

Botanists have analysed the substance and made a close examination of the layers in which it occurs. In the latter they discovered large quantities of fossil leaves, which were nearly all of one well-marked type, and they ascertained that it was the ribs of such leaves that had been preserved, and which constituted the "monkey's hair."

Chemical analysis revealed the presence in these leaves of shreds of indiarubber, and this, with the fact that the leaves had the form of those of the indiarubber plants that are used to-day as a household decoration, convinces the scientists that indiarubber trees flourished in prehistoric times in the districts where the great central German lignite deposits now exist. It is highly probable that those trees were of the type that now grows so plentifully in the tropics of Asia.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 19.

R.A.C. International

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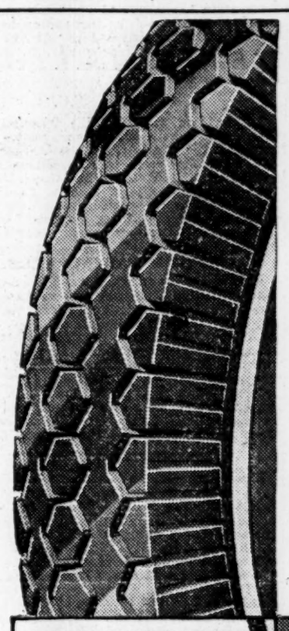

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Motor Racing.

ITALIANS' VICTORY IN TOURIST TROPHY CONTEST.

FIRST THREE PLACES—BIRKIN'S BAD LUCK.

DAY OF THRILLS AND CRASHES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Saturday.

After a day full of incident and accident, the R.A.C. International Tourist Trophy Race around the Ards Circuit here ended in an Italian victory. Moreover, there were no half-measures about the nature of the success, for the winner, T. Nuvolari, was followed home by his compatriots, Campari and Varzi. Thus the Alfa Romeos carried off all three first places, and to an Alvis fell the fourth place. The outstanding British hopes, including Birkin, were out of luck. The Bentley driver was well in the running when a front wheel came off, and he crashed. Kaye Don was another driver who had a wonderful escape.

The race had been regarded as a battle between the Bentleys, captained by H. R. S. Birkin, and the Alfa Romeo team. Birkin, until half-way, was going well, and Campari and Nuvolari kept together, but after an hour's racing Campari was flagged into the pits and warned by the stewards for passing the safety zone, which enabled Nuvolari to get in front, and, once there, he pegged back the better handicap cars until his only danger was Campari, who, however, could not quite make up lost time. The winner's time was nearly two miles an hour slower than Caracciola's time last year, but due allowance must be made for the fact that rain fell most of the time to-day.

When Nuvolari came into the pits he was kissed by mechanics in Continental fashion and crowned with laurel. He said, "I never remember a greater race. Conditions at times were awful, but my car was splendid. I had no trouble, but all I had to do was to drive it. I am glad to have won, as the message of encouragement sent by Signor Mussolini yesterday has not been in vain."

The Italian team, of course, also won team prize.

The times were as follows:—

Nuvolari: 5 hr. 35 min. 20 sec.; average speed 70.68 m.p.h.

Campari: 5 hr. 35 min. 36 sec.; average speed 70.82 m.p.h.

Varzi: 5 hr. 38 min. 3 sec.; average speed 70.31 m.p.h.

Paul: 5 hr. 39 min. 39 sec.; average speed 69.61 m.p.h.

There were thirty-six starters, Herr Caracciola (Mercedes-Benz) and E. Fronteras in an O.M. being the only non-starters.

There was no massed start this year. Instead, the Bentleys and the Alfa Romeo cars left the pits first, followed at certain intervals by other cars, with the Mercedes starting last but one.

The most tragic figures, perhaps, on the course were Herr Caracciola and his young wife. They sat in the Mercedes pits gloomily watching the preparations of the other drivers. Now and again an admirer would shout a word of encouragement to them. A shrug of the shoulders was the only acknowledgment they gave.

Thirty laps had to be made around the course—roughly a total mileage of 420, and soon the cars were speeding around. Time and again the superb driving as one car passed another brought shouts of fear and dismay from those who packed the fences. Hair-raising skids followed thrilling duels in quick succession.

It was significant that Campari, who had become joint favourite with Captain Birkin, was the first to leave the pits. Captain Birkin was close behind. The next to start were the Talbots and the Italian O.M.'s. It was an extraordinary sight. The three Talbots dashed off, but both O.M.'s remained lifeless. Neither would start until the mechanics had worked on them for two minutes. Then came the babies of the race—the four Austins and two Triumphs.

Birkin covered his first lap at the excellent speed of 74.28 miles an hour, and that from a standing start. After him came Kensington Moir in another Bentley, and then the three Italian Alfa-Romeos bunched together. It seemed incredible that the drivers and cars could keep going at the terrific speed with which they started. Indeed, soon the cracking pace was to tell its own tale, and retirements and halts for adjustments started to sift the field.

An Early Record.

By perfect cornering and amazing speed down the straight, the two-litre Italian teams were very soon showing their danger as challengers to the British. In one lap Campari and Nuvolari actually set up a record for cars with engines up to 2,000 c.c. They both completed the circuit in 11 min. 7 sec., at an average speed of 73.73 m.p.h. They were dogging the Bentleys for mile after mile, and when they passed the stand doing over 85 miles an hour only a few feet separated the two Italians.

Campari was now driving like one possessed, and he again broke the record for cars up to 2,000 c.c., covering a lap in 11 min. 3 sec., at an average speed of 74.17 m.p.h. Misfortune fell on the Bentley team. Dr. J. D. Benjafield, only five minutes after starting, discovered that the exhaust bracket of his Bentley was broken. Stopping to fix it in position took him nearly ten minutes. As the race progressed speeds became even faster and Kaye Don broke the lap record for cars over 1,100 c.c. and up to 1,500 c.c. His time was 11 min. 27 sec., and his speed 71.89 m.p.h.

The first retirement was L. Callingham, in an Alfa Romeo, owing to a broken connecting-rod.

After the race had been in progress for half an hour the three Alfa Romeos were leading on handicap in the following order:—Campari, Nuvolari, and Varzi, with Birkin lying fourth. Captain Birkin, Campari, and Nuvolari were driving a desperate race. Again they broke their 200 lap records. Then Campari and Nuvolari, still hugging each other and almost wheel to wheel, broke the Class E lap record by covering the circuit at the same speed as Birkin. It was common now for cars to skid round completely several times at the corners, while one car, temporarily out of control, passed another in one long broadside skid.

A Car Topples Over.

The first great thrill came at Ballystockart—and it spelt tragedy for the British Austin hopes. Captain A. C. R. Waite (Austin) skidded badly coming off the bridge, and screams went up from the thousands who saw the car mount the bank and topple over. Officials pulled the car off the course and dragged Waite from his seat. He was taken to a first-aid station, where it was found he was suffering from concussion. He is still unconscious. His mechanic was unhurt.

Then came a dramatic moment in front of the stands. As Campari, who is leading on handicap, came in sight, he was flagged in by an Italian interpreter, who, on behalf of the stewards, cautioned him for cutting in on another car between the white safety lines at Dundonald and Newtownards corner.

In Class F, for cars up to 1,500 c.c., Kaye Don was finding a serious challenger in Major C. M. Harvey, leader of the Alvis team, who broke the class record with a lap at 11 min. 22 sec., or a speed of 72.11 m.p.h.

The Italians were now leading, and the order of handicap was: Campari, Nuvolari, Varzi, Birkin, and G. Poppe (Austin). Poppe was driving splendidly for the Austins, but, following on the crash of Waite, came further bad news for the Austin camp when Captain A. Frazer-Nash was forced to give up owing to engine trouble at the Moat. Birkin was doing all he knew now to catch up with the Italians.

Bad luck continued to dog the Austins, for only a few minutes later another Austin hope, S. A Crabtree, also experienced engine trouble and was forced to withdraw at Newtownards. From the crowded stand a groan of disappointment was heard when it was known that the baby British hopes were failing so badly.

Records were going by the board every few minutes, so terrific was the pace. Birkin did a lap in 10 min. 48 sec., an average speed of 75.89 miles per hour, while B. E. Lewis, in a Talbot, broke the Class D record by covering the circuit in 11 min. 20 sec. at a speed of 72.32 miles per hour.

An hour and a-half after the start the leaders on handicap were: T. Nuvolari (Alfa Romeo), G. Campari (Alfa Romeo), A. Varzi (Alfa Romeo), Birkin (Bentley), Kaye Don (Alfa Romeo), and Kensington Moir (Bentley).

Yet another record was smashed by Birkin a few minutes later. He took only 10 min. 45 sec. to cover a lap at the amazing speed of 76.25 m.p.h.

Probably the worst luck in the race has been experienced by R. M. V. Sutton (Lea Francis). For twenty minutes the mechanic and driver worked heroically at the pit changing valve springs and plugs. They were given a great cheer when they started again, but a few minutes later it was learned that a long piece of copper tubing had dropped off their car at Quarry Corner.

Kaye Don broke the Class F record by covering a lap in 11 min. 16 sec. at a speed of 72.81 miles per hour.

Then rain, which had been threatening for a long time, began to fall in torrents. At once the dangers of the course were enormously increased. The road became a shining, slippery mirror; windscreens were clouded with rain, and goggles were smeared until it was almost impossible to see through them. Faster and faster the rain came down, and simultaneously the speed of the cars diminished slightly. The risks which these "dare-devils" were taking were unbelievable.

The next to retire were R. S. Outlaw (Alfa Romeo) and K. S. Peacock (Lea-Francis).

The position at one o'clock was: Campari, 9 min. 44 sec. better than handicap; Nuvolari, 9 min. 43 sec. better; Varzi, 9 min. 25 sec. better; Birkin, 7 min. 58 sec.; Kaye Don, 6 min 44 sec.; Kensington Moir, 6 min. 12 sec.

The fight between the Bentleys and the Alfa Romeos became even more fierce as time went on. The three Italians, Nuvolari, Campari, and Varzi were still leading, with Birkin lying fourth. Two other British representatives, Alvis cars driven by Paul and Major Harvey, held the fifth and sixth positions, and were six and a-half minutes ahead of their handicap.

Kaye Don Turns Turtle.

Then came tragedy for Kaye Don, who won the race in 1928. In his Alfa Romeo he had been hurtling round the course magnificently, but on a corner near Ballystockart he came to grief. His car, while going at high speed, overturned and caught on fire. The spectators drew back fearing that the driver and mechanic were injured, but a second later they sighed with relief, for Kay Don scrambled from beneath the car followed by his colleague. They ruefully looked at the car and then walked along the course to Newtownards. Don's chances in the race were thus dashed to the ground.

When Campari came into the pits to refuel, he was given a rousing cheer, but this was drowned by the enthusiasm which greeted Birkin when he drew up. He and his mechanic refuelled with thirty-five gallons of petrol and oil in one minute two seconds—surely a record?

Earl Howe slowed up somewhat on account of the rain, and his team-mate, Malcolm Campbell, went far ahead. At last the rain ceased, but the course was left covered with puddles and was in a dangerous state.

Italians Ahead.

The race had become a ding-dong struggle, with Nuvolari and Campari always leading. Birkin, who had forged his way to third place, was dropping back, and when the race had been in progress nearly three hours the three Italians, Nuvolari, Campari, and Varzi were first, second, and third, with the gallant little Austin driven by Poppe fourth, Cyril Paul fifth, and Birkin holding sixth place.

Birkin was now all out to shorten the lead of his rivals, but rain, which had ceased for a while, again hampered the drivers.

The rain proved very trying, and what might have been a bad accident was averted at Newtownards, when Major Harvey's Alvis charged towards the sandbags, only violent braking preventing a serious crash.

Birkin's Crash.

The worst blow dealt to British hopes came in Birkin's 23rd lap. He was driving magnificently in an effort to overtake the leaders, when the near side front wheel of his car came off. For a moment it seemed that the huge green Bentley must overturn, and the crowd yelled in fear. The car managed to hold the road but it skidded for thirty yards and then crashed into a stone wall. Officials and first-aid men rushed out, but before they could render assistance the driver and mechanic, who were uninjured, had crawled from their seats.

Birkin and the mechanic were loudly cheered, though the spectators were disappointed that another British competitor was out of the race. Meanwhile, the three Italians, Nuvolari, Campari, and Varzi, were making all the running, and were still ahead on handicap, but Poppe was fourth. Paul was fifth, and Harvey was sixth.

Poppe was striving to maintain the start he received, but Nuvolari was rapidly overhauling him, and with only a few more laps to go he was overtaken. British hopes now seemed very poor, and but for some unforeseen occurrence one of the Italians was almost certain to win.

The Last Stage.

When the last lap was reached Nuvolari and Campari passed the stands with only 20 seconds difference between them. Then came Varzi. Nothing could now prevent an overwhelming Italian victory. On the last circuit the three Italians went round carrying all before them, and in true British sporting spirit they were cheered almost every yard of the course. The last corner and the last bend, and Nuvolari appeared in the distance. A few seconds later and he flashed past the post an easy winner. People rose in their seats and cheered him to the echo. The car did not stop, but went on to complete the customary extra lap. Then Campari went by to gain second place, while his fellow-countryman, Varzi, came next to finish third.

Other speeds were:—(6) Alvis entered by D. K Mansell, 67.37 m.p.h.; (7) L. Cushman (Alvis), 67 m.p.h.; (8) R. T. Horton (Riley), 64.71 m.p.h.; (9) B. E. Lewis (Talbot), 68.34 m.p.h.; (10) Captain Malcolm Campbell (Mercedes-Benz), 71.53 m.p.h.; (11) B. Harcourt Wood (Bentley), 68.78 m.p.h.; (12) E. R. Hall (Bentley), 68.36 m.p.h.; (13) J. S. Hindmarsh (Talbot), 66.69 m.p.h.; (14) H. S. Eaton (Talbot), 66.69 m.p.h.; (15) G. Ramponi (O.M.), 66.30 m.p.h.

At the end of the race the class leaders were not announced, but unofficially they are understood to be:—

CLASS B.—Captain Malcolm Campbell (Mercedes-Benz).

CLASS C.—H. Kensington Moir (Bentley).

CLASS D.—B. E. Lewis (Talbot).

CLASS E.—T. Nuvolari (Alfa Romeo).

CLASS F.—Cyril Paul (Alvis).

CLASS G.—R. T. Horton (Riley).

CLASS H.—G. Poppe (Austin).

The driver of the Alvis (entered by D. K. Mansell) which gained sixth place was H. W. Purdy.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Some good scores were recorded at Bisley yesterday, notwithstanding the inclement weather conditions.

In the Stock Exchange meeting W. M. L. Bower and Roger Riley tied in the Marks Cup competition with 99 points each. I. O. Capper was third with 98 points. In the long-range competition E. C. Hawkey scored 96 points, while I. O. Capper and G. Richardson both had totals of 86. G. Richardson, E. L. Eldridge, J. Coates, and Roger Riley all had scores of 46 in the members' contest. With an aggregate of 230 for the three events, I. O. Capper won the House Cup, Roger Riley being second with 229, and G. Richardson third, with 228 points.

In the spoon shoot of the London and Middlesex Counties Rifle Association, S. Stanton Barnes had a card of 102. W. Webster 100, and W. M. Bower 99. Other results were:—City Rifle Club: E. Grimwade, 100; Arkill, 97; and C. F. H. Bayly 96. South London Rifle Club: S. Stanton Barnes, 102; W. M. L. Bower, 99; and G. W Cromwell, 98. North London Rifle Club: E. Grimwade, 98; and H. G. Burr, W. L. S. Alton, and J. Wilson, 97 each.

YACHTING.

RACE TO SANTANDER.

STRONG WIND AND ROUGH SEA.

PLYMOUTH, Saturday.

Thirteen yachts—Karin, Jolie Brise, Maitenes, Ilex, Ariel, Lelanta, Neptune, Avocet, Hope, Uraba Rona, Amaryllis, and Inconnue—left Plymouth to-day in the ocean yacht race to Santander, a distance of 435 miles.

The course is from Ushant to Santander, and will be patrolled by six Spanish destroyers and six seaplanes. Karin, which led Jolie Brise by 6 sec. at the start, is sailed by Miss Edith Dorrien-Smith, but Jolie Brise quickly assumed the lead. The whole fleet crossed the line within 150 sec. A strong wind and a rough sea are the present weather conditions.

BRIXHAM REGATTA.

RACING RESTRICTED TO THE TRAWLER CLASS.

What gave promise of being one of the best day's racing of the season proved a great disappointment at Brixham yesterday. An excellent programme of racing for the leading yacht classes, as well as a couple of events for Brixham trawlers, had been arranged, but only the trawling classes turned out to sail. There had been a heavy rainstorm throughout Friday night, and a couple of hours before the time fixed for the start of the racing the outlook was very threatening. A gale warning followed, and with the exception of the nine-ton cutter Sirius, owned by Lieut.-Col. F. G. R. Forsyth, which was entered for a special handicap for yachts which have started in a Channel race promoted by the Ocean Racing Club, none of the yachts got under way Sirius, not finding any opponent, hauled down her racing flag and returned to her moorings.

The day's sailing was thus confined to the two trawling events. The chief of these was for the Alfred Wallace Memorial Trophy, presented by his sons, both of Vancouver, and a silver cup presented by Mr. E. Bishop. Of the three boats that started, Mr. W. D. Beaumont's Valerian, the winner of King George's Perpetual Challenge Cup the previous day, was forced to give up, having broken the jaws of her gaff early in the race. Mr. A. Lovis's Torbay Lass also met with a carryaway, and the race resulted in a win for Mr. E. Harris's Terpsichore.

Four started in the race for mule ketch rigged trawlers, for which the prizes were presented by Brixham residents in the three towns and those resident in New York. The winner was Mr. T. A. Jackman's William and Sam, Mr. C. S. Howe's Maid Honour being second. The Hon. George C. Colville, Royal Yacht Squadron, was sailing in the second trawler in the chief race.

BRITANNIA'S PROTEST.

As a result of the collision between the King's cutter Britannia and Lord Camrose's Cambria at Brixham Regatta, on Friday, Major Sir Philip Hunloke, the King's yachting adviser, who was at the wheel of Britannia, lodged a protest. This was upheld by the sailing committee, the representative of the owner of Cambria admitting that that vessel was in the wrong.

HAMBLE SAILING CLUB.

Rather boisterous weather prevailed at the weekly racing of the Hamble S.C. There was a strong south-westerly breeze. Only two races were sailed. In the small handicap class Step-a-Side beat Susu by over two minutes. In the dinghy class Star I. easily beat Star II., Dorothy Betty giving up.

ROYAL CORINTHIAN Y.C.

The East Coast One-Design Class were offered prizes for a race at Burnham-on-Crouch yesterday. Six boats started at 3.45 p.m. to sail the Holliwell-Roach Shore Ends course, a distance of about twelve miles. The squally south-westerly wind increased as the day advanced. Wizard lost her mast and Redshank and Witch gave up, the former having sprung her mast. The others finished thus:—Joyce (Mr. E. Morse), 6 h. 28 m. 44 s.; Widgeon (Mr. A. E. Lees), 6 h. 29 m. 48 s.; Nancy (Mr. F. J. Cleminson), 6 h. 32 m. 40 s.

THAMES S.C.

At Surbiton yesterday the Thames Sailing Club opened their autumn programme with a race for the "A" Class boats. Starting at 3.19 p.m., they were called upon to sail five rounds of the Waterworks course. Surf retired early in the race. Carina, Caprice, and Estelle were overpowered by the strong westerly wind, and after capsizing retired. Mr. T. L. Turketine's Kingfisher alone completed the course.

HENLEY SAILING CLUB.

Five of the six international 14-footers of the Henley Sailing Club took part in the combined scratch race and handicap. They sailed six rounds of the club course at Shiplake, starting at 3 p.m. The scratch race for points for the Macpherson Cup was timed as follows:—Tim (Mr. P. Richardson), 4 hr. 29 min. 11 sec; Togo III. (Mr. G. C. English), 4 hr. 28 min. 19 sec.; Edna (Mr. H. Merton), 4 hr. 36 min. 12 sec. Yo-Ho-Ho was dismasted, and Scythia capsized. The points in the handicap were awarded: Togo III., 4; Tim, 2; and Edna, 1.

TWICKENHAM Y.C.

Twelve of the club's fleet of boats took part in a combined handicap and match for the B.R.A. 12-footers at Twickenham. Three rounds were sailed, starting at 10.45 a.m. The corrected times were:—B.R.A. 3 (Mr. R. Lee), 11 hr. 38 min. 11 sec.; B.R.A. 2 (Mr. C. Adams), 11 hr. 38 min. 34 sec.; Dotterel (Mr. J. Coombe), 11 hr. 43 min. 40 sec.; Snipe (Mr. G. B. Palmer), 11 hr. 45 min. 54 sec.; Baby Jean (Mr. J. Espezel), 11 hr. 45 min. 56 sec.; Thelma (Mr. C. Emery), 11 hr. 47 min. 12 sec.; Olga (Mr. P. Wilkinson), 11 hr. 48 min. 46 sec.; No. 10 (Mr. J. Cordell), 11 hr. 51 min. 49 sec.; Ouizee (Mr. Gee), 11 hr. 52 min. 53 sec.; Bessie D. (Mr. R. Vines), 11 hr. 53 min. 15 sec.; Mave Rhoe (Mr. M. Vines), 11 hr. 58 min. 22 sec. The finishing times for the two boats in the class race were: B.R.A. 3, 11 hr. 52 min. 43 sec.; B.R.A. 2, 11 hr. 54 min. 53 sec.

SOLENT REGATTA POSTPONED.

Owing to the heavy weather prevailing in the Solent yesterday the West Wight Sailing Club's first annual regatta for the International and Solent classes was postponed. The fixture will now take place to-morrow (Monday) at Yarmouth.

POLO.

WEST SOMERSET JUNIOR CUP FINAL.

The final tie for the West Somerset Junior Cup was played at Dunster Castle yesterday. The Skylarks team, which received two and a-half goals, beat the Starboard Lights by the margin of their handicap allowance in a closely fought game. Each side hit 4 goals. The losers played good polo in the final period. Teams:—

STARBOARD LIGHTS.—W. R. Holman, A. E. Phillippi, W. F. Holman, Capt. J. N. Bailey (back).

SKYLARKS.—Lt.-Col. F. H. Lister, Lt.-Col. L. Carr, G. H. N. Larden, Major A. C. Gordon Smythe (back).

WEEDON TOURNAMENT.

At Weedon, Northampton, the Weedon (Equitation School) Polo Club's annual open tournament was concluded yesterday in fine weather.

In the final tie Prince Kinsky's team, the Red Diamonds, had to concede 5½ goals to the Weedon team, composed of four officers from the Equitation School. The Weedon team, for whom Capt. B. J. Fowler, R.H.A., was prominent, won a fast game by 7½ goals to 5. Teams:—

WEEDON.—Mr. P. R. R. Dunne, Mr. M. H. E. Lopes, Capt. B. J. Fowler, and Mr. F. P. B. Sangster (back).

RED DIAMONDS.—Capt. J. de Pret, Group Captain J. Baldwin, Prince U. Kinsky, and Mr. F. L. Walford (back).

FOXBURY IN HANSA CUP FINAL.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The Foxbury (England) side met Bremen to-day in the Hansa Cup at Hamburg and won by 8 goals to 7½. The Bremen side had received 4½ goals.

To-morrow, in the final, Foxbury will meet Hamburg, who, to-day, beat Zigeuner (receiving 2½ goals) by 9 goals to 4½.—*Ex. Tel. Spec.*

Preston North End yesterday signed Eli Thornborough, who has been with Bolton Wanderers for six seasons. Thornborough is a left half-back. He was put on the transfer list last season at £2,000, but the League reduced this fee to £500.

ROWING.

ETON EXCELSIOR REGATTA.

HOME CLUB'S FINE RACE.

From A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

A strong wind blowing down stream proved helpful to the crews competing at the Eton Excelsior Rowing Club Regatta. The entries were larger this year—particularly in maiden fours and junior fours. The Eton College boat-house was again loaned for the occasion. Though defeated in the Ruthven Challenge Cup final, the Eton Excelsior crew rowed a great race in the heat, beating Maidenhead R.C. by three feet on the last stroke. Details of finals:—

SENIOR SCULLS.—G. W. Bayley.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—W. A. Brown.

FOUR-OAR CLUB RACE.—I. R. L. Thomson, R. H. Dykes, W. Bedford, and L. Barrett.

CLUB PAIR-OAR OUTRIGGER RACE.—V. A. Wood and F. W. Buck.

CLUB PAIR-OAR GIG RACE.—F. W. Buck, G. W. Bayley, and C. D Dyson.

OPEN MAIDEN FOUR-OAR RACE.—Maidenhead "A" (H. Jones (bow), J. C. Keyte, G. S. Beare, O. Parker (stroke), and J. H. Hampton (cox), 1; Maidenhead (B. F. Aldworth (bow), P. Thompson, P. R. Lindley, R. M. Ryan (stroke), E. Smith (cox), 2. Won by length. Time, 4 min. 5 sec.

RUTHVEN CHALLENGE CUP (JUNIOR FOURS).—Reading (H. W. Rushmere, L. D. Habbitts, S. W. Latham, E. T. Johnson (stroke), and J. Childs (cox)), 1; Eton Excelsior (R. C. A. Sharratt (bow), I. R. L. Thomson, W. Bedford, D. A. Bond (stroke), and R. C. P. Hunt (cox)), 2. Won easily. Time, 3 min. 39 sec.

HANDICAP SCULLS.—WISE CHALLENGE CUP: L. Barrett (receive 10 sec.), 1; G. W. Bayley (scratch), 2; W. A. Brown (50 sec.), 3.

TUB DINGHY MIXED RACE.—V. A. Wood and Miss D. Wood, 1; V. H. Hobbs and Miss Parker, 2.

OPEN DOUBLE SCULLING.—D. J. Winsor, A. G. B. Sutherland, and Miss P. Johnson, 1; R. J. Bale, L. J. Climpson, and Mrs. L. Holman, 2.

DOUBLE CANOE RACE.—L. Barrett and V. A. Wood, 1; D. A. Bond and N. H. Mills, 2.

TEDDINGTON REGATTA.

MANY NEW TITLE HOLDERS.

The annual Teddington Reach Regatta—the thirty-ninth of its kind—was held yesterday. The racing was over the usual up-stream courses, and provided some keen finishes. A noticeable feature was the absence of many holders of challenge cups.

The local organisation—the Skiff Club—had a good day's sport, winning the Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles, Lesley Cup Doubles, Veterans' Double Sculls, and the Junior-Senior Double Sculls, while Kingston R.C. supplied the winners of the Championship Doubles and also carried off the St. Helens Cup for Junior Single Sculls. Results:—

DOUBLE SCULLS (Albany Cup).—R. F. Offer, J. S. Offer (str.), and R. Zimmerman (cox), Kingston R.C., 1; L. J. Stone, E. R. Wilson (str.), and Miss G. Ward (cox), Thames Valley S.C., 2; D. Andrews, C. H. Milnes (str.), and Miss F. Hewett (cox), Dittons S. and P.C., 3. Won by three-quarters length. Time, 3 min. 56 sec.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—J. E. Mott, W. Grimsley (str.), and Miss Hayes Jones (cox), Thames Valley S.C., 1; F. Hall, V. F. Newman (str.), and Mrs. E. N. Griffiths (cox), unattached, 2; W. J. Randall, O. R. Lovett (str.), and A. G. Hurrell (cox), unattached, 3. Won by a length and a-half. Time, 4 min. 13 sec.

DOUBLE SCULLS (Lesley Cup).—J. D. Wilcox, H. Allen, and G. H. Lamb (cox), Skiff Club, 1; J. B. Williams, E. J. Wiking (str.), and Mrs. Foat (cox), Skiff Club, 2; E. M. Blatchley, H. R. Hole, and Miss A. Denniford (cox), Thames Valley S.C., 3. Won by a length and a-half. Time, 4 min. 10 sec.

WOMEN'S SCULLS (Beverley Cup).—Miss B. Styles (unattached), 1; Miss G. D. Bint (Skiff Club), 2; Mrs. E. Wiking (Skiff Club), 3. Won easily. Time, 3 min. 34 sec.

JUNIOR-SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—D. M. Headley, T. M. Headley (str.), and F. B. Hart (Skiff Club), 1; F. S. Mullett, P. F. Welland (str.), and Miss A. Barber (cox) (Dittons S. and P.C.), 2; C. E. Malpas, H. Carter (str.), and G. H. Lamb (cox) (Skiff Club), 3. Won by half a length. Time, 4 min. 9 sec.

SINGLE SCULLS (PULLMAN CUP).—C. H. Milnes (Dittons S. and P.C.), 1; M. Beckett (Skiff Club), 2; H. Allen (Skiff Club), 3. Won by a length. Time, 4 min. 35 sec.

JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS (ST. HELENS CUP).—Nilo E. Natvig (Kingston R.C.), 1; G. W. Cranfield (Skiff Club), 2. Won easily. Time, 4 min. 30 sec.

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS (NEWMAN CUP).—Miss G. D. Bint, S. R. Crowe, and G. H. Lamb (cox) (Skiff Club), 1; Mrs. Wilkins, J. B. Williams, and Mrs. Foat (cox) (Skiff Club), 2. Won by a length. Time, 4 min. 16 sec.

VETERANS' DOUBLE SCULLS (SHAW CUP).—C. G. Taylor, H. E. Nash, and Mrs. Taylor (scr.) (Skiff Club), 1; C. E. Crampton, A. C. Brown, and Miss Hewett (cox), 7 sec. (unattached), 2. Won by two lengths. Time, 3 min.

WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS.—Miss G. Bint, Mrs. E. Wilkins, and Miss Spaeth (cox) (Skiff Club), 1; Mrs. Pears, A. Barber, and F. Hewitt (cox) (Dittons S. and P.C.), 2. Won by three-quarters of a length. Time, 3 min. 5 sec.

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING.

100 AND 200 METRES DISTANCES SUPPRESSED.

BRUSSELS, Saturday.

The International Cycling Union Congress today decided to suppress the 100 and 200 metres distances, as far as world's records are concerned, and adopted a proposal stipulating that no record shall be recognised unless one lap of the track where the record is made has been covered. The Congress also decided to confer on the New Zealand Union authority over amateur cycling in that country. Whether the New Zealand Union will have similar powers over professional cycling will be discussed at the next meeting of the Congress.

Next year's world championships will take place in Denmark from August 22 to 31.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

COZENS AND THEAKER IN WORLD CONTESTS.

BRUSSELS, Saturday.

Two English cyclists, S. T. Cozens and A. Theaker, qualified to-day for the quarter-finals of the world's amateur sprint championship. They rode confidently on the new wooden track, which was in a wet and slippery condition. The six others left in are Trauden (Germany), Van Massenhove (Belgium), R. Beaufrand and L. Gerardin (France), and Malatesta and V. Pelizzari (Italy). Of the remaining English amateurs V. H. Chambers was beaten in the first heat and Sibbitt survived to the second heat. The professional racing is proceeding to a late hour, but the sole English professional, W. J. Bailey, was beaten by the Italian, Piani, in one of the early heats.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

A VOLUNTARY CUT.

OPERATIVES' OFFER OF 10 PER CENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

No further developments are reported in connection with the offer made by the operatives at the two mills in Hyde owned by Hibbert and Harrison, Ltd., to sacrifice part of their wages in order to keep the mills working.

The workers decided to offer 5 to 10 per cent. of their wages for the redemption of debenture stock amounting to £70,000. Mr. L. D. Kidston, who was appointed by the debenture holders (the District Bank, Ltd.) to take over the firm's affairs, told me to-day that so far he had received no official intimation of the offer.

"It is certainly a generous offer," he added. Asked whether the scheme was a feasible one, he replied: "It just depends whether the mills can be run at a profit. Supposing they lost more than 10 per cent. of the workpeople's wages by continuing to work the mills, the offer would obviously be of no use. It does not matter how much the operatives say they can repay if the mills by working lose more money."

The firm's operatives at the other mill at Stalybridge have not yet held a meeting to decide whether or not they will fall in line with the workpeople in Hyde. The Stalybridge mill has been closed for a considerable time.

ELECTRIFIED ROADWAY.

Parliament Street, Nottingham, became more animated than usual yesterday afternoon when pedestrians crossing the road received electric shocks. A policeman warned people away from the spot.

It was discovered that the trouble arose through a leakage of current at the foot of a lamp standard, the wet surface of the road serving as a conductor.

GOLF.

BOYS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

CANADIAN TO PLAY FOR ENGLAND.

The eighth boys' amateur international match between England and Scotland will be played over the Fulwell Club's course to-morrow as a preliminary to the tenth annual boys' amateur championship, which starts on Tuesday. With an overwhelming victory at Edinburgh last year, Scotland took the lead on the number of wins, having been four times successful to England's three in previous matches.

James Lindsay (Falkirk), the present holder of the championship, will captain Scotland, and D. M. Greey (Malvern) will act in a similar capacity for England. Lindsay and Greey, both of whom played in the international match last year, were opposed to one another in the fifth round of the championship twelve months ago, when the Scottish boy won at the penultimate hole.

Beside the two captains, only two other boys will be playing in the international match for a second time—J. L. Vincent (Walsall), who captained the English team last year, and J. Scott-Riddell (Aberdeen G.S.), the Scottish boy, who was runner-up to Lindsay last year, again being chosen.

The English team will include Alan Taylor, who has entered from Vancouver (Canada). Taylor, however, is a native of London, being the son of Phil Taylor, the former professional to the Fulwell Club. In the international match foursomes will be played first, commencing at 10.30 a.m., the singles matches being started at 2.30 p.m.

The teams have been selected as follow:—

ENGLAND.—Singles: Denis Greey (Capt.) (Malvern); J. L. Vincent (Walsall); J. Todd (Darlington); A. Taylor (Vancouver); P. Lucas (Stowe); H. Bowen (Swansea); J. F. Pennink (Tonbridge); J. Henson Lawson (Rugby). Reserves J. F. B. Low (Cheltenham); C. H. Eaves (Wrekin).

Foursomes.—Greey and Vincent, Todd and Taylor, Lucas and Pennink, Bowen and Lawson.

SCOTLAND.—Singles: Jas. Lindsay (Capt.) (Falkirk); J. Scott Riddell (Duff Hse. Ryl.); E. G. Stoddart (Leven); L. Thomson (Edin.); W. A. McDonald (Sedburgh); R. H. R. McGill (Oundle); T. D. G. Munro (Glenalmond); N. S. Mitchell Innes (Sedbergh). Reserves: A. MacArthur (Buckhaven); E. Hunter (Edin.).

Foursomes.—Lindsay and Scott Riddell, Thomson and McGill, McDonald and Munro, Stoddart and Mitchell Innes.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP FOR HARLECH?

At the annual general meeting of the Royal St. David's Club, Harlech, the executive committee was requested to inquire into the question of having the British Amateur Championship played at Harlech. The championship has been decided alternately in England and Scotland almost since its institution, and has yet to be held on a Welsh course. The Royal St. David's course, however, is one of the best Wales possesses, and compares well with those already associated with the championship.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

At the women's open meeting at Aberdovey Miss Kittermaster (Northants) won the Talgarth Cup, beating Miss Winser by 3 and 1 in the final, and Mrs. Rieben, the Welsh lady champion, and her daughter won the foursomes tournament, beating Mrs. Kettle and Miss Winser by 8 and 6.

SUMMER MEETING AT HARLECH.

The Summer Open Meeting of the Royal St. David's Club commenced at Harlech, when the Finch-Hatton Memorial Cup was won by T. F. Powell (Royal St. David's), with a return of 84–12=72, and the Visitors' Cup was secured by F. W. B. Charles (Royal Liverpool) with 80–7=73.

WOMEN'S GOLF UNION.

It is announced that the annual general meeting of the Women's Golf Union will be held at the Piccadilly Hotel on February 4, 1931. On the preceding day the annual dinner takes place at the same venue.

WOMAN CHAMPION'S FINE SCORE.

Competing at the Ladies' Open meeting of the Herne Bay Club, Miss Diana Fishwick, the British woman champion, had a fine round of 77, which enabled her to win the scratch prize. The Handicap Challenge Cup was won by another North Foreland player, Miss J. Beach (handicap 22) with a score of 70 net, while a Mixed Foursomes competition resulted in a win for Miss Levy (Hendon) and P. W. Martin (Bristol) with a return of 84–11½=72½.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BERKHAMSTED.—M.M: J. D. Lawrence, S7—12=75.

BEXHILL.—M.B.: Capt. J. B. Haly, R.M. (3), all square.

BOGNOR.—O.M.: H. Burleigh, 77–11=66.

BROKENHURST MANOR.—B.: L. C. Beadnell, scratch, 3 down. Strict Cup—36 Holes Medal: L. C. Beadnell, scratch, 76+74=150.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—M.B.: T. W. D. Turner (1), 1 down; L. J. Coombs (7), 1 down, tied.

BUSH HILL PARK.—M.M.—Senior: C. W. Stammers (7), 2 up. Junior: H. J. Teare (15), all square.

CHIGWELL.—M.M.—Senior: B. M. Grayston, 80–4=76; W. G. J. London, 85–9=76; W. B. Sykes, 90–14=76, tied. Junior: W. J. Rand, 94–15=79.

COODEN BEACH.—Cedric Bowl: J. P. Orford, 2 down; Dr. W. A. Group, 4 down.

CRICCIETH.—Foursomes Competition: Mr. and Mrs. G. Seers, 75 net.

EDGWARE.—M.B.: J. Ishizeki (9), all square. Duke of Fife Trophy: S. Robertson (16) beat J. Flood (8) by 9 and 8.

HANGER HILL.—M.B.: T. E. Gilbert (14), 1 down.

HERNE BAY.—100 Guineas C.T., 36 Holes: B. P. Burnford (Herne Bay) (8), 140 net; E. N. Carr (Herne Bay) (12) and V. Twiss (North Foreland) (8), tied at 142 net.

LEATHERHEAD.—M.B.—Senior: W. J. Thomson (9), 2 up; E. Wren (4), 1 down. Junior: C. S. Bambet (14), 2 up; H. Johnston (12), 3 down.

MAIDENHEAD.—M.B.: W. G. Glover (4), 2 up.

NORTHANTS (FLEET).—M.B.: H. Martin-Row (2), all square.

PINNER HILL.—A. P. Laurence (4), 1 up.

ROYAL BLACKHEATH.—M.M.: J. C. Godby (2), 2 up.

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS.—M.M.: G. E. V. Crutchley, 80–5=75; M. W. Bovill 85–8=77; G. Simpson, 80–2=78.

ROYAL EASTBOURNE.—Pritchard Cup Final: W. Hanna (Ormeau) (8) beat R. G. Parkes (Royal Eastbourne) (8) by 6 and 5.

SEAFORD.—M.B.: C. E. Prest (12), 1 down.

SHANKLIN AND SANDOWN.—B.: A. W. Parrott (23), 5 down.

TANDRIDGE.—M.M.

WHY WE LOST THE ASHES

BATSMEN OUT OF FORM AND UNIMPRESSIVE BOWLERS.

COSTLY MISTAKES AT CRITICAL STAGE

By C. STEWART CAINE (Editor, Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack).

While it might fairly be urged that, in the actual circumstances of their defeat in the rubber game on Friday, the Englishmen were decidedly unlucky, Australia had established such a pronounced advantage at the conclusion of an innings on each side that, under any conditions, the home side, in a match arranged to be played to a finish, could not have cherished expectations of retrieving their lost ground.

Given a really true wicket instead of a drying pitch, England, likely enough, would, at their second attempt, have put together a score sufficiently large to compel Australia to bat again, but that was as much as the most hopeful could have anticipated.

The rain of Thursday, however, being followed by fine and fairly bright weather, batsmen found themselves at such a disadvantage that, before a ball had been bowled on Friday, the issue was practically a foregone conclusion. Indeed, with the bowlers enjoying so much assistance from the state of the ground, and Hornibrook seizing his opportunity so skilfully, I am inclined to think that England accomplished a distinctly creditable performance in putting together a total of 251. On the other hand, the home side ought never to have found themselves nearly 300 runs in arrear.

In meeting with that sorry experience, England, ably as most of the tourists batted, had themselves largely to blame. Woodfull should have been out for 6, Ponsford for 20, and Bradman for 82, whereas Woodfull made 54, Ponsford 110, and Bradman 232—a difference totalling up to the lead Australia established on the first innings. Mistakes in the field are, of course, all in the game, and, rightly enough for those committed England had to pay a heavy price, but not once in fifty games would Duckworth be responsible for so many errors as he committed on this all-important occasion, and to that extent Australia must be regarded as something more than fortunate.

A Formidable Combination.

Still, whatever turn the Oval match in the ordinary run of things might have taken, no one who followed the five Test games could very well escape the conclusion that the Australians played the better cricket, and so deserved the reward which has attended their efforts. In Grimmett, the tourists possess not only a bowler more puzzling to high-class batsmen than any who has appeared for England this summer, but, furthermore, a player who, in every Test game but that at Manchester, has accomplished something of note. And at Old Trafford, when Australia looked like being cheaply dismissed, Grimmett came out with an innings of 50. Possibly the rest of the bowling is not of exceptional quality, but it has served its purpose.

The fielding, too, has improved in a pronounced degree during the progress of the tour, and the batting has triumphed in most notable fashion, the Test match totals, apart from the opening score on a drying pitch at Trent Bridge, being 729 (for six wickets), 695, 566, 345, and 335. Of this huge run-getting, the big share, of course, belongs to Bradman, that wonderful young batsman in the great games of the tour having made scores of 334, 254, 232, and 131. Woodfull, Ponsford, Kippax and McCabe can also look back with some satisfaction upon their batting in the Tests, and, if some of the other members of the team have enjoyed only a qualified measure of success, the side under the able leadership of Woodfull has always shown itself a formidable combination.

England's Uneven Batting.

Yet, had England's representatives played up to anything like their best form, there would have been no question of Australia recapturing "The Ashes." Seeing that in the course of the Tests, the home teams have recorded totals of 425, 405, 391, 375, and 302, their lowest score being the 251 for which they were dismissed on Friday, it may sound absurd to suggest that the batting has not been satisfactory, but it is not easy to avoid the conculsion. On that day in the middle of June when, at Nottingham, after Hobbs and Sutcliffe had put on 53 runs for the first wicket, Hammond, Woolley and Hendren shaped so badly against Grimmett that their joint efforts realised only 13 runs, confidence in England's run-getting was rudely shaken, and it has never really recovered from the shock.

On occasion, a strong hold on a game has been frittered away, and at other times the regaining of lost ground has, at critical moments, been followed by pronounced weakness. In short, the various sides chosen for England—differing so much that twenty-one players have been called upon in the course of the five games—have lacked tenacity of purpose. Furthermore, several famous batsmen have fallen far short of hopes and expectations. Sutcliffe, whose assistance could quite possibly have averted defeat at Lord's, can look back upon such good work that he averages 87, and Duleepsinhji, with only one failure—and that in the bad light at Leeds—has fully justified his selection.

On the other hand, in the course of nine innings by Hammond, there are only two scores of over 50, one of them, it is true, being 113. Hendren showed himself so poor a starter that he lost his place in the team, Leyland somewhat disappointed, and, most unfortunate of all, Hobbs, after commencing with delightful innings of 78 and 74 at Nottingham, batted seven times afterwards for an aggregate of just under 150.

A Sorry Bowling Record.

Opinions may differ as to the extent England's batsmen failed to rise to the occasion, but there can be no question as to the failure of our bowlers, on wickets subjected to such an exceptional amount of preparation as those upon which the Test matches have been decided, to dispose of their opponents at a reasonable cost. In putting in so much work on these pitches that bowlers, as a rule, can neither turn the ball to any real extent nor, keeping a reasonable length, make it rise at all, groundsmen have produced conditions resembling those in Australia much more closely than the average wicket upon which a county match is contested. In this way our people, in the desire to produce a wicket which will last four days, have taken a step—unwittingly, no doubt—to make the way easier for our visitors.

Indeed, as a consequence, England's bowling, except on a drying pitch at Trent Bridge, has rarely suggested any real trouble to the Australian batsmen. Elsewhere the records, apart from Tate's achievement at Leeds, are really deplorable, and it cannot be soundly argued that the figures misrepresent the facts of the case, although I should be tempted to claim that Peebles' work was better than nine wickets at a cost of nearly 40 runs apiece would suggest. Sadly handicapped, our bowlers rarely rose above ordinary quality and often fell below that average. Their failure, however, if complete, was not matter for surprise considering the conditions under which they were called upon to face some of the best batsmen in the world

Changes Needed.

It is to be hoped that when the Australians come here again the practices obtaining today whereby bowlers are so heavily handicapped will have been abolished in favour of reasonable preparation of wickets which allow of something like an even fight between batsman and bowler. Further, that our bowlers, after playing in all other matches with the wider wicket, shall not be called upon to try their skill against the regulation wicket if the latter has been in use in all the Australians' matches.

Finally, there must be none of this nonsense of playing a match to a finish, however many days may be required for that purpose. The idea of a rubber in which in the deciding game the conditions are changed is obviously absurd, and incidentally such an arrangement is, I consider, all against English players. On the present occasion the Australians are entitled to hearty congratulations upon their triumph, but I trust the Board of Control, after last week's tiresome experience, will never again arrange in this country a game without a time limit.

CLEM HILL'S TRIBUTE TO GRIMMETT.

ADELAIDE, Saturday.

Clem Hill, the famous Australian cricketer, commenting on the result of the final Test match, says: "Australia would probably have been unsuccessful but for Grimmett's splendid bowling throughout the whole series. Much praise is due to the Australian selectors for giving preference to youth instead of persisting with the old 'stiff-backs,' as England did. England should take a leaf out of Australia's book by bringing forth her young cricketers.

CRICKET AVERAGES.

THE RISE OF VERITY.

BATTING.

(Scores made in matches in progress not included.)

	Inngs.	Runs.	Highest Inngs.	Not out.	Avge.
Sutcliffe	33	1680	161	7	64.80
K. S. Duleepsinhji	40	2251	333	3	60.83
Tyldesley (E.)	42	1817	256*	8	53.44
Whysall	42	2118	248	2	52.95
Ducat	44	1911	218	6	50.28
Hammond (Glouc.)	36	1607	211*	4	50.21
Sandham	42	1943	204	3	49.82
Hobbs	37	1744	146*	2	49.82
Leyland	39	1670	211*	4	47.71
Hendren	39	1612	138	4	46.05
Woolley (Kent)	45	1900	120	2	44.18
Mitchell (Yorkshire)	41	1478	176	7	43.47
Watson (Lancs.)	42	1735	135	2	43.37
Holmes (Yorkshire)	44	1636	132*	6	43.05
Rev. J. H. Parsons	31	1156	111*	4	42.81
R. E. S. Wyatt	43	1581	145	6	42.72
B. H. Lyon	42	1563	174	3	40.07
Russell (Essex)	36	1322	178	3	40.06
Walker	39	1322	165*	6	40.06
O'Connor	39	1265	138	7	39.53
Hearne (J. W.)	41	1344	158	7	39.52
N. M. Ford	31	1096	183	3	39.14
Shepherd	43	1484	234	5	39.05
D. N. Moore	29	1063	206	1	38.67
Bakewell	46	1643	204	2	37.34
Nichol	44	1454	262*	4	36.35

(seven times not out). * Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

(Wickets taken in matches in progress not included.)

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
Verity	288.3	123	506	50	10.12
Parker (Glos.)	760.1	239	1657	142	11.66
Tyldesley (R.)	982.5	328	2117	132	16.03
Freeman (Kent)	1640.5	418	3904	241	16.19
Larwood	522.3	96	1423	81	17.56
Mitchell (Derby)	949.1	278	2149	119	18.05
Slater	749.4	256	1434	79	18.15
Geary (Leics.)	891.2	272	1786	98	18.22
Hopwood	835.2	281	1492	81	18.41
Bowes	763.4	201	1609	87	18.49
Nichols	721.5	142	1969	106	18.57
Rhodes (Yorks.)	669.4	261	1088	58	18.75
J. C. White	1057.2	383	2038	107	19.04
V. W. C. Jupp	632.3	154	1641	86	19.08
I. A. R. Peebles	806.5	131	2271	118	19.24
Langridge (Jas.)	928.1	231	2018	104	19.40
Hardinge	614.1	244	1166	60	19.43
Boyes	708	196	1714	87	19.70
Young (Somst.)	504	191	1045	53	19.71
Sinfield	821.3	305	1670	84	19.88
Goddard	1212.4	387	2458	121	20.31
Clark	606.1	152	1365	67	20.37
McDonald	750.3	167	2120	103	20.58
Mercer	1117	298	2432	116	20.96
Astill	974	276	2284	108	21.14

THE AUSTRALIANS.

BATTING.

	Inngs.	Runs.	Highest Inngs.	Not out.	Avge.
D. G. Bradman	30	2522	334	5	100.88
W. M. Woodfull	23	1339	216	1	60.86
A. F. Kippax	26	1129	120	6	56.45
W. H. Ponsford	26	1228	220*	4	55.81
S. McCabe	27	905	96	2	36.20
A. Jackson	27	879	118	2	35.16
E. L. a'Beckett	15	323	67*	5	32.30
A. Fairfax	23	502	63	6	29.52
V. Y. Richardson	26	738	116	0	28.38
W. A. Oldfield	13	207	43*	4	23.00
C. V. Grimmett	16	176	50	2	12.57
P. M. Hornibrook	20	115	20	6	8.21
A. Hurwood	12	62	15	1	5.63
C. W. Walker	11	35	10*	4	5.00
T. W. Wall	16	49	9*	4	4.08

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
C. V. Grimmett	887	237	2085	133	15.67
P. M. Hornibrook	665.5	208	1399	72	19.43
S. McCabe	236	57	603	22	28.21
A. Hurwood	276	86	617	23	26.82
A. Fairfax	464.4	130	1020	38	26.84
D. G. Bradman	66	12	242	9	26.88
E. L. a'Beckett	253	89	422	15	28.13
T. W. Wall	516.2	92	1399	44	31.79
A. F. Kippax	15	2	44	1	44.00

CYCLING.

NOVEL EVENTS AT HERNE HILL.

Novelty was introduced into the programme of cycling events decided at the Herne Hill track by the decision of a "lightning" sprint over the unusual distance of 250 yards and for which a "rolling start" was introduced, a race for women over 500 metres and a demonstration of the Landskiff, a light chassis mounted on four cycle wheels which is propelled by the hand in a rowing movement and steered by the foot In a special race over one lap of the cinder track the winner, W. F. Burl (Marlboro' A.C.), who is the London ten miles champion, attained a speed of approximately 12 m.p.h. Burl won by about 150 yards from his next opponent, although the distance of the race was only 440 yards. Burl was also successful in the eighteen laps "point-to-point" race, which he won from P Wyld, one of the famous Derby brotherhood of cyclists.

Another member of the Wyld family, F. H. Wyld, the Derby policeman, who has won about a dozen National Championships, took part in a motor-paced match with Harry Grant (Imperial Wheelers), who holds several records behind motors. They first rode over three miles and then over five miles, Grant being successful at the shorter distance and Wyld in the five miles race, in which Grant retired.

The ladies 500 metres scratch race for the "Dunlop" Challenge Trophy, which was the first event of its kind ever held, resulted in a win for Miss E. L. Palmer (Merton Wheelers). The final of this event was contested in three matches, and as a result of these, Miss Palmer and Miss N. Armstrong (Rosslyn Ladies C.C.) each scored ten points, but Miss Palmer secured the trophy, having finished first in two of the races.

The final of the "lightning" sprint was contested by only two riders, R. A. Smith (Kentish Wheelers) winning from V. Andrews (Polytechnic C.C.).

880 YARDS HANDICAP: T. C. Smith (De Laune C.C.), 70 yds., 1; F. V. Barnes (Marlboro' A.C.), 62 yds., 2; W. J. Moore (Rodney C.C.), 72 yds., 3. Won by 2 l., 3 l. Time, 56 4-5 sec.

500 METRES LADIES' SCRATCH RACE.—"Dunlop" Challenge Cup: Miss E. L. Palmer (Merton Wheelers C.C.), 10 pts. (2 wins), 1; Miss N. Armstrong (Rosslyn Ladies' C.C.), 10 pts. (1 win), 2.

MOTOR PACED MATCH.—Golden Wheel: First race (3 miles), Harry Grant (Imperial Wheelers), 4 min. 55 2-5 sec., beat F. H. Wyld (Derby Borough Police), 5 min. 0 4-5 sec. Second race (5 miles): Wyld, 8 min. 10 2-5 sec., beat Grant, who retired.

"LIGHTNING" SPRINT (250 yds., rolling start): R. A. Smith (Kentish Wheelers), 1; V. Andrews (Polytechnic C.C.), 2. Won by 4 l. Time, 17 2-5 sec.

18 LAPS "POINT-TO-POINT": W. F. Burl (Norwood Paragon C.C.), 1; P. Wyld (Derby B.C.C.), 2; F. Churchill (Catford C.C.) and M. G. Southall (Norwood Paragon C.C.), equal, 3. Points: Burl, 20; Wyld, 16; Churchill and Southall, each 15.

"LANDSKIFF" RACE.—One Lap: W. F. Burl (Norwood Paragon C.C.), 1; J. W. Larden (Rodney C.C.), 2; A. H. Holdaway (Imperial Wheelers), 3. Won by 150 yds.; 20 yds. Time, 1 min. 14 3-5 sec.

SLOW SURREY.

HOBBS 135 MINUTES GETTING 50 RUNS.

DREARY CRICKET.

Surrey lost their first wicket to Yorkshire at the Oval when they had scored two runs. Sandham—who had not scored either of the runs—gave Bowes a return, and the bowler accepted it. That happened in the fourth over of the game.

The pitch had been protected from the rain, and appeared favourable for run getting. But Yorkshire started with some very good bowling, well supported by keen and accurate fielding. The early fate of Sandham, the good bowling, and the keen fielding put both Hobbs and Ducat in such a cautious mood that the first forty minutes' play produced only 18 runs. Ducat had been at the wicket an hour before he achieved double figures. Then he should have been caught by Macaulay at short slip, with his score at 11—and it was not a difficult chance. The old English international footballer was literally given a second "life."

There was a welcome oasis in the desert of slow scoring when Bowes was given his second turn with the ball. In contrast with what had gone before, there was some hard hitting. Both Hobbs and Ducat got him to the boundary in one over!

It did not take long to get through the oasis, and the tedium desert was soon reached again. A. T. Barber, the Yorkshire captain, repeatedly changed the bowling, and the changes continued to worry the batsmen. They refused to take the slightest risk, and the dull pat-pat went on and on. Hobbs eventually reached his 50 after nearly two hours and a quarter at the crease. Then Ducat had another narrow escape from being caught by second slip. The 100 was hoisted after two hours and twenty-five minutes' dreary toil on a pitch that was showing no signs of being particularly difficult.

Ducat and Hobbs were dismissed in successive overs with the score at 109. It was a smart catch by A. T. Barber, the Yorkshire captain, that dismissed Ducat. The second wicket stand had realised 107 runs in two hours and twenty-five minutes. The very patient Ducat, who hit four 4's, had cause to be grateful for the second "life" given him by Macaulay.

Hobbs was out through mis-hitting to wide mid-on. He included five 4's in his 56, which had taken him two hours and forty minutes to get together. Such a tame exhibition was not "real Hobbs."

Barling found Macaulay difficult, nearly playing-on and being almost bowled, but he soon settled down, an on-drive off Macaulay and a leg-boundary from Verity being splendid strokes. Shepherd used the late cut with effect on the left-hander, and hit Macaulay to the on-boundary, runs coming at one a minute for half an hour—a pleasant change—but when 57 had come at the same rate Leyland, from the pavilion end, got Barling caught at slip for a third of the runs added by this fourth wicket stand, Shepherd claiming 37.

The ball still rose nastily at times, and Shepherd received a blow on the side of the head from Bowes, but this did not disturb the batsman, who went on playing excellent cricket.

Fender began as if in punishing mood, but avoided undue risks. A hit past cover-point and another to the square-leg boundary showed the Surrey captain to be in form. Shepherd drove Leyland almost straight for 4, and off two big hits to the boundary the first gave him 51 runs in eighty minutes. Thanks to this hitting, Surrey finished the day quite satisfactorily with the total at 202 for four wickets after batting just over four hours. Fender's share of the last 36 obtained in twenty-five minutes was 16, Shepherd being 56 not out. Present score:—

SURREY.—First Innings.

Hobbs, c Verity, b Macaulay	56
Sandham, c and b Bowes	0
Ducat, c Barber, b Verity	49
Shepherd, not out	56
Barling, c Robinson, b Leyland	19
P. G. H. Fender, not out	16
Extras	6
Total (4 wkts)	202

Gregory, Peach, M. J. C. Allom, Brooks, and Gover to bat.

YORKSHIRE.—A. T. Barber, Holmes, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Mitchell, Robinson, Wood, Verity, Macaulay, Oldroyd, and Bowes.

SUSSEX PUT IN.

WORCESTER CAPTAIN'S POLICY JUSTIFIED.

The Hon. J. Coventry, the Worcester captain, won the toss, but he decided to send Sussex in to bat when play eventually became possible at Eastbourne. It was raining when play should have started, and the players were unable to take the field until ten minutes past four. The Worcester captain's policy met with a quick success. After Bowley had placed Root to leg for two, Perks clean bowled James Parks with the fifth ball of his first over.

Joined by Duleepsinhji, Bowley found the opportunity to bring off some neat cuts and strokes to the off. In contrast, Duleepsinhji, watching the ball with the utmost care, occupied a quarter of an hour over his first single, and then he put a ball perilously close to short leg.

Taking full advantage of a cross wind, Root, dispensing with slips, concentrated on the leg theory, and against his swinging deliveries runs came slowly.

Playing back, Bowley hit the ball on to his heel, from whence it rebounded on to the stumps, when he had made 20 out of 43 in fifty minutes. Only three more runs were added before a fine delivery from Root beat Cook. Langridge, however, showed steady form and helped Duleepsinhji to put on 47 in three-quarters of an hour, but then the Indian fell to a catch at mid-off after hitting 48 out of 92 in an hour and thirty-five minutes.

Sussex had lost half their wickets in a couple of hours for 108, and another four men were out with eight more runs added. The slow spinners of Brook brought about this batting breakdown. Assisted by a strong cross breeze, he took five wickets in succession at a cost of 40 runs.

When stumps were drawn, Sussex, with one wicket to fall, had scored only 116. The Worcestershire captain must have been thoroughly satisfied with his policy. Present score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings.

Bowley, b Perks	20
Parks (J.), b Perks	0
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Walters, b Brook	48
Cook, b Root	1
Langridge (Jas.), lbw, b Brook	30
A. H. H. Gilligan, lbw, b Brook	2
Parks (H.), not out	3
Wensley, b Brook	3
Hammond, c Coventry, b Brook	0
Tate, b Perks	1
Extras	8
Total (9 wkts)	116

Cornford to bat.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Hon. J. Coventry, B. W. Quaife, C. F. Walters, Wright, Fox (J.), Nichol, Gibbons, Fox (V.), Root, Brook, and Perks.

WARWICK BEGIN BADLY.

A LATE START AT HINCKLEY.

Rain delayed the start of the Leicester v. Warwick match at Hinckley until half-past four. Warwick won the toss and took the risk of taking first innings on the soft pitch. Though Shipman's second over yielded a boundary to leg by Croom, Warwick soon found trouble, Smith falling to Shipman before he had scored.

For a time runs came very slowly, but, with Astill brought into the attack, the rate of scoring improved considerably. Both Croom and Wyatt punished the new bowler for six, but soon afterwards Croom was bowled by a ball which turned sharply.

The cricket again turned quiet, neither Wyatt not Bates taking the slightest risk. After bad light had caused a delay, Bates suffered the same fate as Smith, and, when the light caused play for the day to be brought to an end five minutes before time three men were out for 67. Present score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Smith, c Sidwell, b Shipman	0
Croom, b Astill	29
Bates, c Sidwell, b Shipman	15
R. E. S. Wyatt, not out	16
Paine, not out	0
Extras	7
Total (3 wkts)	67

D. G. Foster, L. M. Ward, A. W. Hill, Kilner, Santall, and Mayer to bat.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—J. A. de Lisle, W. E. Pratt, Geary, Astill, Shipman, Armstrong, Sidwell, Riley, Coleman, Bradshaw, and Snary.

A BOWLERS' MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS FIND EASY VICTIMS.

SEABROOK TOP SCORER

To enable the Australian cricketers to travel to Bristol in the morning it had been arranged for the match with Gloucestershire to start at 2 o'clock yesterday. Rain, however, upset all arrangements. So much had fallen during the night and early morning that it was not found possible to commence until well in the afternoon.

When the Australians arrived at the ground a little before 2 o'clock they received a hearty reception, though neither W. M. Woodfull, the captain, W. A Oldfield, nor Mr. Kelly, the manager, had made the journey from London.

Faulty covers gave the pitch inadequate protection, and when Richardson, captaining the Australians in the absence of Woodfull, beat Lyon in the toss he decided to send Gloucestershire in to bat.

From the manner in which the county commenced, it seemed that no risk would be justified, for in the second over of the match Hurwood, with his fourth delivery, got Dipper caught by Richardson running in from cover. Only two runs had been scored at that point, and another disaster quickly followed, Sinfield just touching a ball from Hurwood that came right across, and, being taken splendidly on the leg side by the wicket-keeper. a'Beckett and Hurwood both made the ball turn appreciably, and, though it did its work slowly, Hammond and Lyon had to work hard for runs

Never at home to the bowling of Hurwood, the home skipper had only made 5 when he was clean bowled, the third wicket falling with the total only 17. So far no extras had been given, Hammond having at that period reached double figures.

Disaster followed disaster, as Hammond had only increased his total to 17 when he was caught by a'Beckett off Hornibrook, who had gone on to bowl with Grimmett at the other end. Dacre made 3 and was then caught by a'Beckett off Grimmett, half the side being out for the small score of 35.

Smith and F. J. Seabrook made something of a stand, but the bowling was too good for them to score many runs, and the professional, when 16, gave Richardson another catch, this time off the bowling of Hornibrook. The sixth wicket fell at 53.

Lyon stayed half-an-hour for his five. Both Hammond and Dacre fell to catches at forward short leg.

During a stay of forty minutes Seabrook hit three 4's, but for the most part Grimmett and Hornibrook proved extremely puzzling, the tall left-hander making the ball turn a surprising amount.

So poorly did the later batsmen fare that in two hours and a-quarter the innings closed for 72, and then stumps were drawn. Hornibrook took four wickets at a cost of 5 runs each, while both Hurwood and Grimmett had excellent records.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Sinfield, c Walker, b Hurwood	1
Dipper, c Richardson, b Hurwood	1
Hammond, c A'Beckett, b Hornibrook	17
B. H. Lyon, b Hurwood	5
Smith, c Richardson, b Hornibrook	16
Dacre, c A'Beckett, b Grimmett	4
F. J. Seabrook, c and b Grimmett	19
Neale, c Walker, b Hornibrook	2
Barnett, b Grimmett	2
Parker, not out	0
Goddard, c Kippax, b Hornibrook	3
Extras	2
Total	72

AUSTRALIANS.—V. Y. Richardson, A. F. Kippax, W. H. Ponsford, E. L. A'Beckett, D. G. Bradman, A. Jackson, S. McCabe, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, P. M. Hornibrook, and A. Hurwood.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: A'Beckett, 0 for 9; Hurwood, 3 for 13; Grimmett, 3 for 28; Hornibrook, 4 for 20.

STRUGGLE FOR RUNS.

HAMPSHIRE BOWLERS ON TOP AGAINST NORTHANTS.

There was another break in the weather at Bournemouth yesterday, rain in the early morning being so persistent that when the time arrived for the start of the return match between Hampshire and Northamptonshire the pitch was altogether unplayable. An early luncheon was taken, but it was not until 3.45 that the wind had dried the turf sufficiently for play to commence.

Hampshire made one change from the side beaten by Yorkshire on Friday, Boyes having recovered from his attack of neuritis, taking the place of W. G. Lowndes, while Northamptonshire have the same team as that which lost to Kent at Dover. The home captain won the toss and decided to send his opponents in to bat.

The visitors, opening their innings with Woolley and Bakewell, made a most unpromising start, for Bakewell, after hooking Herman to the ring for a splendid four, tried next ball to repeat the stroke at the expense of that bowler and had his stumps sent flying. Then, with but 10 runs on the board, Woolley edged a ball from Kennedy into the hands of Mead at first slip.

Following these early disasters, Timms (J. E.) and Jupp batted with some care, but on Boyes taking the place of Herman at 19 each batsman drove the new bowler to the boundary.

After staying together until the total reached 55, Jupp was beaten and bowled by a break-back from Boyes. Afterwards, Timms (J. E.) and W. W. Timms made a capital stand, the professional scoring with great freedom, and the 100 went up without further loss in two hours. However, at that total Timms (J. E.), having made 46 out of 90, and his seven 4's, was dismissed by Boyes, and then, in the last half-hour, W. W. Timms and Cox, playing with caution, added 14 runs, Northamptonshire's score at the drawing of stumps being 114 for four wickets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

Woolley, c Mead, b Kennedy	4
Bakewell, b Herman	5
Timms (J.), c Mead, b Boyes	46
W. C. Jupp, b Boyes	28
W. W. Timms not out	17
Cox, not out	1
Extras	13
Total (4 wkts)	114

Liddell, Matthews, Bellamy, Thomas, and Kendall to bat.

HAMPSHIRE.—Lord Tennyson, A. K. Judd, Brown, Arnold, Mead, Pothecary, Kennedy, Newman, Creese, Boyes, and Herman.

FOUR MATCHES POSTPONED.

In four matches, those at Lord's between Middlesex and Kent, at Nottingham between Nottinghamshire and Lancashire, at Derby between Derbyshire and Essex, and at Cardiff between Glamorgan and Somerset, play was impossible yesterday owing to the saturated condition of the grounds.

MIDDLESEX v. KENT.

MIDDLESEX.—N. Haig, F. T. Mann, G. O. Allen, H. E. Carris, I. A. R. Peebles, Hearne, Hendren, Lee, Price, Durston and Canning.

KENT.—C. B. Legge, A. P. F. Chapman, J. L. Bryan, C. H. Knott, T. A. Pearce, Hardinge, Woolley, Freeman, Ashdown, Ames and Todd.

NOTTS v. LANCASHIRE.

NOTTS.—A. W. Carr, Gunn (G.), Whysall, Walker, Lilley, Larwood, Payton, Staples (A.), Staples (S. J.), Barratt, and Voce.

LANCASHIRE.—P. T. Eckersley, Watson, Hopwood, Tyldesley (E.), Tyldesley (R.), McDonald, Iddon, Sibbles, Taylor, Paynter and Duckworth or Farrimond.

DERBYSHIRE v. ESSEX.

DERBYSHIRE.—G. R. Jackson N. M. Ford, Storer, Smith (D.) Lee Townsend, Worthington, Slater, Elliott, Mitchell, and Armstrong.

ESSEX.—H. W. F. Franklin, N. G. Wykes, A. G. Daer, K. Farnes, Cutmore, Pope, O'Connor, Russell, Nichols, Sheffield and Smith (P.).

GLAMORGAN v. SOMERSET.

GLAMORGAN.—M. J. Turnbull, J. C. Clay, Bates, Bell, Dyson, Davies (D.), Hills, Davies (E.), Mercer, Ryan and Every.

SOMERSET.—J. C. White, R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, C. C. Case, F. H. F. Mermagen, E. F. Longrigg, P. A. Fox, A. G. Marshall, Young, Hunt, Wellard and Lee (F. S.).

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION.

At Norwich, NORFOLK v. KENT SECOND XI.—Kent won on first innings. Norfolk 94 (Bally 28, Fairservice three wickets for 27, Peach four for 32, Watt three for 22), and 71 for eight wickets (Scott-Chad 25 not out, Watt 3 wickets for 21, Peach 3 for 24); Kent Second XI. 171 for three wickets declared (Fairservice 48, Wubble 38, Castle 30 not out, Crawford 26 not out). No play until five o'clock.

At Sidmouth, DEVON v. SURREY Second XI.—Surrey Second XI. won by seven wickets. Devon 200 (R. G. Sheldon 63, J. S. Poynder 52) and 133 (Falding 53, Hoare 41, Lock six wickets for 36); Surrey Second XI. 256 (Mobey 61, Baldwin 59) and 80 for three wickets (Mobey 42 not out).

At Trowbridge, WILTSHIRE v. DORSET.—Wiltshire won on first innings. Dorset 165 (Brookway, 40, Smith five wickets for 50) and 103 for five wickets. Wiltshire 309 for nine wickets declared (Creek 124 not out).

CLUB CRICKET.

MANY SPLENDID BOWLING FEATS.

BLACKHEATH'S FINE WIN

Barclays Bank 191 for 3 (dec., (W. S. Hughes 55), Spencer 139 for 9 (F. F. Boles 47, R. N. Hunt 5 for 39).

Barnes II. 61 Wallington II. 94.

Barnet 133 for 7 (dec.) (J. L. Cartwright 51 not), Luton 73 (W. W. Mulvey 7 for 24).

Beckenham 202 for 7 (dec.) (P. J. Aste 80, E. H. Steed 47 not), Sidcup 201 for 7 (L. L. Armour 79, F. M. Turnbull 63, G. H. Astell 61).

Blackheath 212 (H. L. Hollis 59), Old Charlton 90

Brentwood 55 (Teryard 7 for 31, Mills 3 for 7), Romford 120 for 7.

Britannia House 93, Bedford Branch 90 (Cox 6 for 25).

Bromley Town 99 (A. C. Higgs 5 for 25), Parsons Green 173 (C. Grigg 60).

Bromley Town II. 57, Parsons Green II. 111.

Catford 206 for (dec.) (W. Gracey 99), Charlton Park 121 for 9 (Miekle 5 for 31).

Catford Wanderer 145 (J. Hinton 6 for 40), Addiscombe 182 for 3 (B. W. Bullock 81 not).

Catford Wanderers 202 for 8 (dec.) (C. W. Langford, jun., 47, A. F. Simpson 45), Linden Park (Tunbridge Wells) 162 for 3 (C. Batchelor 73 not).

Chiswick 128 (H. F. Benka 7 for 50), Neasden 173 for 6 (Benka 68).

Chiswick Park 171 (H. M. Garland-Wells 50), The Wanderers 70 (Garland-Wells 5 for 37).

Croydon Amateurs 163 (R. Thomson 53), Young Players of Surrey 53 (Buffham 6 for 25).

Croydon II. 126 for 9 (dec.), Standard Bank of South Africa 164 for 3 (Fox 87 not).

Croydon Municipal Offices 141 for 7 (dec.) (Sawyer 82 not), Banstead M.H. 52.

Cuaco 67 (D. Adams 6 for 19), Beddington 74 (G. Smith 7 for 34).

Derrick Wanderers 167 (Sadler 50), Anglo-South American Bank 95 for 8 (Stanton 5 for 26).

Dessborough 149 (A. E. Noakes 60, J. Parsons 5 for 46), West Harrow 121 for 7 (A. S. Feacey 5 for 17).

Dulwich 80 (A. Jeacocke 40, L. V. Stone 6 for 39), Bromley 159 for 9 (M. Masters 47).

East Molesey 106 (C. A. Maxwell 36), Wimbledon 94 (C. H. Robins 6 for 37).

Gravesend 203 (J. W. Hodsell 69), Bickley Park 193 (J. W. Bowley 68).

G.W. Rly. 78 (R. Stone 4 for 31), Centymca 38 (Honeyball 3 for 9, Green 3 for 20).

H.A.C. 152 (P. L. Frith 54), Old Westminsters 69 (J. McDermid 5 for 14).

Hampstead 179 for 9 (dec.) (B. G. Atkinson 60, I. H. G. Gilbert 52), Beckenham 111 (N. S. M. Atkinson 4 for 18).

Hampton Wick 216 for 6 (dec.) (A. G. Peto 74), Richmond 66 (Morris 6 for 24).

Harrow Town 106 (Dixon 7 for 20), Harlesden 73 (Heywood 5 for 29).

Honor Oak 172 for 5 (dec.), Shepherd's Bush 147 for 8.

Hornsey 169 for 9 (dec.), Richmond 136 for 7 (G. Norman 56).

Indian Gymkhana 189 for 5 (dec.) (Nawab of Pataudi 94), South Norwood Ramblers 105 for 9 (Nawab of Pataudi 6 for 49).

Johnny Walker 113, Enfield 63 for 5.

Lauderdale 95, Ravensbourne 71 (Hagger 6 for 25).

Merton 164 for 6 (dec.), Thornton Heath 41 (Atton 5 for 28, Challis 3 for 11).

Mill Hill Park 173 for 8 (dec.) (W. A. Pratt 50), Richmond Town 59 (A. J. Smith 5 for 28, W. Townshend 4 for 18).

N.P. Bank 175 for 9 (dec.), Cyphers 46.

Oatlands Park 123, Woking 96 (Darby 7 for 40).

Old Cliftonians 140 for 9 (dec.), Kenley 97 for 8.

Old Alleynians 112, Lloyds Sports Club 172 for 5.

Polytechnic 134, North Middlesex 118 for 6.

Private Banks 162 for 5 (dec.) (T. N. Pearce 73), Ibis 91 (Bryan 5 fo. 39, Fevez 4 for 36).

Purley 182 for 6 (dec.) Old Grammarians 69.

Richmond 87 (A. Nichols 5 for 44), Hampton Wick 96 (A. Nichols 40, B. B. Bonham 5 for 39).

Richmond Public Schools 50 (G. Morris 4 for 10), Batters

MOTOR MATTERS

THREE-WHEELERS.

THE NEW STANDARDS

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The recent remarks which I made concerning the handiness and economy of the small car have brought a letter to me from a reader who is perforce, by reason of his profession, concerned with the most economical form of motoring.

A country parson, as he styles himself, he has two churches and widespread parishes, and, as to be expected, the income is not notably large. As he points out, thirty years ago one drove a pony and trap, or even a donkey and governess cart, getting about the country and to the market town cheaply and more or less comfortably, if slowly. Nowadays, motor traffic and tarred roads have made ponies and donkeys a danger to their drivers, and a nuisance to the drivers' neighbours.

What my correspondent requires is a vehicle not only cheap to buy, but which has the lowest of running costs, both fixed and variable, and he inquires my views on the three-wheeler.

Now, there are many hundreds of potential motorists in a similar position to that of my correspondent, and this question of the three-wheeler is, therefore, well worth discussing.

Let me say at the outset that I am a great admirer of the three-wheeler. I have covered considerable distances on such a machine under all conditions of road and weather, and I have learnt from practical experience its advantages as regards simplicity, economy, and road perormance.

As regards the advantages of the three-wheeler, such as the Morgan, the most obvious are its low first cost, the favourable figures for licence and insurance, and its undoubted economy of running. Further good points are its simplicity of construction and its almost complete accessibility. Its control is slightly different from that of a four-wheeler, in that the engine speed is governed by a hand throttle, and not by a foot-accelerator, but this is no drawback on such a special form of vehicle.

NEED FOR EXTRA CARE.

Now as to the disadvantages. The most serious of these, and the one which requires the greatest consideration, is that the vehicle has three tracks, as against the two of the four-wheeler. This does not matter in the slightest on the ordinary type of road, but there are special problems on tram lines and on rutted country lanes. A little practice in driving, however, will, to a large extent, nullify this drawback, but its presence undoubtedly accentuates the care required in driving.

Secondly, the comfort of the bodywork, while reasonably good, is generally better in the four-wheeler, but this is largely a matter of cost.

My correspondent has naturally inquired the opinions of his friends on the three-wheeler question, and, amongst others, has been told that it is a young man's car and requires a lot of driving, as it does not hold the road well, and that for a man of age, height, and weight a four-wheeler is essential.

The only truth in these criticisms arises from the fact that the machine has three tracks, as has already been explained. The sports model three-wheeler is certainly a young man's car, but the touring models are exceptionally easy to drive. Height, weight, and age are of no greater importance in the three-wheeler than in the four, and with a reverse and a self-starter there is no reason whatever why my correspondent should not carry out his parochial duties with the greatest comfort and convenience, and at the minimum of cost.

The three-wheeler is the bridge between the motor-cycle and the car, with the economy of the former blended with the comfort and protection of the latter in a most roadworthy compromise.

1931 STANDARDS.

The 1931 programme of the Standard Motor Co., Ltd., of Coventry, was disclosed last week, one of the first to make its appearance.

As was to be expected, the popular "Nine" is to be continued, but in a considerably improved form. The "special" models have four-speed boxes, with a silent third, and the range of prices is from £195 to £255.

A new model—the "Ensign" Six—has been introduced, and this can also be obtained, if required, with a silent third, four-speed box. The most expensive model of the range costs £285, complete with sliding roof.

The well-known "Envoy" is retained for 1931, but a new and improved engine of 20 h.p. is fitted. The car, with Weymann body, sliding roof, and silent third, four-speed box, sells for £385.

All Standard models for 1931 are fitted with a new shape of radiator, which, in addition to improved cooling, enables a pleasing and symmetrically shaped bonnet to be used, which improves considerably the appearance of the cars.

SPEED RECORD ON WATER.

Some misconception exists concerning the international status of the record of 98.7 m.p.h by Miss England II. on Lake Windermere which ended so tragically for Sir Henry Segrave.

The matter was taken up by the International Yacht Union, and it is definitely confirmed that this record has been officially recognised by all countries. Until this figure is bettered, therefore, Great Britain holds the world's record on water.

It is interesting to record that the two Rolls-Royce R. engines which were fitted were found to be in perfect condition when taken down on return to the works at Derby, despite the crash and their long immersion.

TRANS-CHANNEL TRANSPORT.

I have done a fair amount of running across the Channel and back again in the last few weeks, and I have been particularly struck by the efficient manner in which cars are handled on the boats. It takes the minimum of time nowadays to sling a car aboard, and once on deck it is secured definitely against movement and the effects of the weather.

I was particularly interested in an incident on the French side. A car had been untarpaulined and the slings were about to be attached when an aged French stevedore drew attention to the fact that a front wing had been damaged. The car was not put ashore until this had been reported to a ship's officer, and the landing crew absolved from all blame.

How different from only a few years ago. Nevertheless, the thrill still remains of seeing one's pet car from the underneath swinging from the end of a rope before it is set down on the deck or the quay.

Light Lamps (London) : 9.6 p.m.

ANGLING.

NOTABLE RIVER CATCHES.

Because of the rains rivers are in excellent condition for summer angling, but a spell of settled weather would be welcomed. In the Thames, Lea, Colne, Kennet, Ouse (Sussex), Arun, Great Ouse, and other rivers a good stream was running yesterday, and some very fair sport was obtained. Barbel, perch, roach, dace, and chub have been caught in the Thames. One of the barbel landed was a specimen fish of 8 lb.

At Christchurch, in the Hampshire Avon, barbel up to 6 lb. have been taken, two fine chub of 6 lb. each, and a 2 lb. roach; while in the sister river, the Stour, a 15 lb. pike and numerous chub and roach have been captured.

Sea-trout are in the pool at Barcombe Mills, on the Ouse, and lower down river at Harnsey, and several have been caught, one scaling 3 lb.

On the Norfolk and Suffolk rivers and broads anglers have had sport with bream, roach, and rudd, the bream taken running up to 4½ lb.

BROOKLANDS M.C.R.C. GRAND PRIX RACES August 16. 4 out of 6 first places, 3 second places, and 3 third places were gained on CASTROL, the product of an All-British Firm. C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

RACING NOTES.

THE NEW BETTING SCHEME.

"MACHIN"S" BID FOR ANTE-POST BUSINESS.

EBOR AND GIMCRACK HOPES.

By "FAIRWAY."

At the same time as a thoroughly up-to-date electrical Tote was introduced to a Southern crowd at Hurst Park on Friday, Sir Clement Hindley, chairman of the Control Board, let it be known that his Board had other plans for entertaining the public, apart from betting in the ordinary way. The new scheme aims at getting a grip on the ante-post market, which, perhaps, is not as flourishing nowadays as in the past, but is still responsible for a big turnover which, I fancy, has always been more profitable to the bookmakers than backers. It is proposed to run a double-event pool on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, the two most popular autumn handicaps, as well as a daily double. This is, of course, very interesting, for there is little doubt the average racegoer likes anything in the form of a gamble when the odds are big and the outlay small, and I do not think that the Board's experts are far wide of the mark in arriving at the conclusion that this side of their operations is going to be a great success.

It is not surprising to know that the section of the bookmakers who operate on ante-post bets view the Board's innovation with alarm, for the new scheme is a big improvement on what they offer. As far as possible, money laid out on non-runners with the machine will be refunded. The gambler would no doubt prefer it to be an all-in policy, but it is not for this section that the Board have designed their scheme. They have gone out to entertain the amateur punter with the confidence that they prefer a shorter rate of odds and a run for their money to the other way. The bookmakers, however, are taking up a strong stand. Some have said they will offer the same terms rather than risk losing their grip.

LOSING GROUND.

But I fancy the layers are losing ground against the Tote's activities. Nothing like the same amount of cash was sent to the pools by them early in the season to what is helping to swell the machine-betting now. This I can state on good authority. Sir Clement Hindley and his staff are well pleased with the progress they have made, and, I may add, the whole scheme will be a profitable going concern by next year, by which time I believe other ideas, such as future event pools and daily doubles, will be in operation. These ideas are at present locked up in the pigeon-holes of the chairman's desk I fancy we are rapidly heading for overnight declaration of runners.

It is going to be a long-drawn-out battle between the machine and the bookmakers, as it was at the Maryland race track in the U.S.A. There the betting was in the first year of the Tote's existence, 1 per cent. "machine" and 99 per cent. "bookmakers." But at the end of seventeen years the change over was complete, only 1 per cent. of the business being left in the hands of the layers. I have these facts from an official from Maryland, who was recently over here, and pass them on without further comment.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.

The popular betting race this week at York is the Ebor Handicap, which Victor Gilpin again expects to win with Bonny Boy II., a game little colt that will carry 10 lb. more this time than he did when he beat Kings Oven last August. There are, however, many others with chances as good. It is difficult to ignore Brown Jack, even with his big burden, after the way he has of late performed, but I prefer others over the course. The Bastard appeals to me very strongly on account of his stylish victory in the Yorkshire Cup in May over Dark Hillock. I fancy Lord Rosebery's colt has made considerable headway since, and will again account for Dark Hillock. It is expected that Monastic Haste will be allowed to take her chance, in spite of the penalty she picked up at Stockton, for it has only brought her weight up to 8 st. This is a point more in her favour than against her, for she will have the assistance of Harry Wragg, who seems to thoroughly understand her little ways. I was most interested in his description of her winning performance last week. Apparently she is a mare who requires understanding. The trouble with her is that she is liable to change her legs if not held together.

Quarter Sessions did not do at all badly last week, and I think he will do better on the flat galloping York course, but should not beat The Bastard. The main danger to the last named appears to be Norland, a three-year-old filly trained by Frank Butters for Lord Derby, who has a handy weight. T. Lowrey has been engaged to ride her, and it is thought that her success here may be the first of a winning treble for Stanley House this autumn. The other two candidates are West Wicklow, who will be seen out at Manchester for the Prince Edward Handicap, and Richborough, who is due to figure in the Cesarewitch.

Another feature this week is the Gimcrack Stakes, which will be responsible for many nice two-year-olds being seen out. We are not entitled to think that there is any danger to Lord Ellesmere winning the event with Four Course, but we can be certain that it will, as usual, be a great race.

The three days on the Knavesmire are crowded with bright events before a journey on to Gatwick for their week-end fixture. A victory for Iliad in the Duke of York Plate would draw attention to his chance in the St. Leger, and we may get other valuable Doncaster pointers before the week is through. I append a few fancies for the week. Selections :—

YORK.—Tuesday.
Wykeham Handicap.—OLD FRIEND.
Yorkshire Oaks.—GLORIOUS DEVON.
Nunthorpe Sweepstakes.—STINGO.
Prince of Wales's Plate.—PORTLAW.
Clifton Handicap.—KNIGHT OF THE VALE.

YORK.—Wednesday.
Falmouth Handicap.—TULLYCROSS.
Ebor Handicap.—THE BASTARD.
Duke of York Plate.—ILIAD.
Melrose Handicap.—LIVID.

YORK.—Thursday.
Lonsdale Handicap.—CHARNWOOD.
Great Yorkshire Stakes.—RAVENSWOOD.
Gimcrack Stakes.—FOUR COURSE.
Harewood Handicap.—COSTAKI PASHA.

GATWICK.—Friday.
Wick (S.) Plate.—BUNDABERG.
August Handicap.—PROSPICE.
Newdigate Plate.—CYLLARUS.

GATWICK.—Saturday.
Mart (S.) Plate.—MONDAY.
Lowfield Plate.—VAIN BACHELOR.
County Handicap.—CLARETTE.
Sutton Handicap.—LAND O' BURNS.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

YORK MEETING.—Duke of York Plate: Barkway. Gimcrack Stakes: Sultan Rance. Prince of Wales's Plate: La Zarine filly, Suspense, Polynesia. Nunthorpe Sweepstakes: Quartrain.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Yorkshire Oaks and Harborne Plate, Birmingham: Tetrapom. Birmingham Plate, Birmingham: Cragadour. Nantwich Handicap, Birmingham: Alexandra Day. September Handicap, Birmingham: Bunch. Rothschild Plate, Lewes: Baldernock. Newdigate Maiden Plate, Gatwick: Parthenon. All engagements in Mr. H. Thorpe's name, Playday, Mosque.

The semi-final race in the competition for Debenham Storr and Sons Cup was decided by the members of the Serpentine S.C. over the 110 yards course in the Lake, Hyde Park, with the following result :—Lieut.-Commander Paul Bridgeman (43 sec. start), 1; W. E. P. Bayly (43 sec.), 2; A. Fry (59 sec.), 3; A. D. Johnson (19 sec.), 4. Won by a touch; same between second and third.

Yesterday's Racing.

CLOSE FINISHES.

ST. LEGER HORSES IN OPPOSITION.

SILVER FLARE'S FAILURE

FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

HURST PARK, Saturday.

A late start here this afternoon was appreciated chiefly because it was not until the latter stages that the weather became at all reasonably pleasant.

First Flight, who was fancied for the Fountain Plate on the strength of his good performance at Kempton Park last week, failed to make any show. He ran his usual race, being at least twenty lengths behind the leader in the beginning, but failed to come through with his customary late run. F. Sharpe, who rode Boss of the Show, led throughout, and won fairly comfortably. Jugo was not able to make any impression against the winner, and Roi des Aulnes, also much fancied, was well beaten off.

The Richemount Stakes, which concerned more than one of the St. Leger horses, attracted only six starters, among them being Rameses the Second, who will be one of the Manton candidates at Doncaster. Rameses the Second battled on to beat Silver Flare gamely, and what chance Major J. S. Courtauld's colt had was immediately destroyed when he attempted to savage the Manton colt fifty yards from the post. His behaviour enabled Mr. W. M. G. Singer's colt to win by a head. Details :—

3.0.—HAMMERSMITH (S.) PLATE (£250) (3-Y.O.) (1m.).

Denison (Mr. S. H. Darling), ch g by Soldennis—Crena, 7 st. 13 lb. (G. Richards) 1
Lady Gay (Capt. Mark Weyland), b f by Sir Berkeley—Chironia, 9 st. ..... (Ray) 2
Mr. Bertram (Mrs. Shafto), b c by Ellangowan—Hark Forrard, 8 st. 13 lb. (Jelliss) 3

Also ran: Knotweed, Dodabetta, Beautiful Queen, Transitive, Good Citizen, Royalena. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst DENISON, 100 to 30 Lady Gay, 7 to 2 Mr. Bertram, 8 to 1 Knotweed, Royalena, 20 to 1 others. 1 l., 3 l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 5s.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d. win pool, 11,378; place pool, 11,944.

3.30.—FOUNTAIN PLATE (£500) (1m. 7f.).

Boss of the Show (Mr. W. H. Morgan), b g by The Boss—Passing Show, 4 yrs., 7 st. ..... (F. Sharpe) 1
Auction Pool (Mr. R. Brendon), b g by Baalgad—Auctioneering, 5 yrs., 7 st. 1 lb. (H. Gunn) 2
Steerforth (Sir William Cooke), ch c by Stedfast—Croasdale, 4 yrs., 7 st. 4 lb. (Siretti) 3

Also ran: Jugo, Roi des Aulnes, First Flight, Ballyscanlon, Apache, High Minded. (Winner trained by Braime.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst First Flight, 5 to 1 Jugo, 6 to 1 Steerforth, Roi des Aulnes, 7 to 1 Apache, 100 to 8 BOSS OF THE SHOW, 100 to 6 Auction Pool, Ballyscanlon, 25 to 1 High Minded. 4 l., 4 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 44s.; places, 10s. 6d., 14s. 3d., 4s. 6d. Win pool, 14,542; place pool, 14,984.

4.0.—DITTON (S.) PLATE (£300) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Gift Horse (Sir Charles Hyde), b c by Arch Gift—Lady Brazen, 8 st. 9 lb. ..... (Fox) 1
The Ring (Lady Ludlow), ch c by Happy Man—Bright Maid, 8 st. 9 lb. ... (Elliott) 2
Avonford (Mr. E. C. Nolan), br g by Stratford—Isle of Beauty, 8 st. 6 lb. (P. Beasley) 3

Also ran: Chalklands, Kipper. (Winner trained by Scobie.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 on GIFT HORSE, 11 to 2 agst. Avonford, 6 to 1 Chalklands, 10 to 1 The Ring, 50 to 1 Kipper. 1 l., same.

Totalisator.—Win, 3s.; places, 2s. 6d., 5s.; win pool, 12,417; place pool, 8,635.

4.30.—RICHEMOUNT STAKES (£400) (3-Y.O.) (1¼m.).

Rameses the Second (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), ch c by Gainsborough — Grande Rapide, 9 st. 7 lb. ..... (Ray) 1
Silver Flare (Maj. J. S. Courtauld), br c by Pharos—Silver Band, 8 st. 2 lb..... (Elliott) 2
Fair Game (Mr. W. Woodward), ch c by Chatterton—La Deliverance, 9 st. 1 lb. (J. Childs) 3

Also ran: Bucwyn, Lycidas. (Winner trained by Lawson.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 on Silver Flare, 11 to 4 agst RAMESES THE SECOND, 100 to 8 Lycidas, Fair Game, 33 to 1 Bucwyn. Head, 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 9s. 3d.; places, 3s., 2s. 6d. Win pool, 13,971; place pool, 9,342.

5.0.—LENNOX PLATE (£300) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Putting Green (Mr. A. M. Melville), gr c by Puttenden—Pomona, 8 st. 10 lb. (Wing) 1
Saskatoon (Maj. Bonsor), b f by Junior—Magical Music, 8 st. 7 lb. (G. Richards) 2
Sweet Clare (Ld. Dundas), b f by Chivalrous—Clare Bay, 8 st. 7 lb. (R. James) 3

Also ran: Eyes Off, Castle Martin, St. Cyprian, Sanity, Boy Bachelor, Catherine Glover, Jerboa, Blairmore. (Winner trained by Nugent.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 8 on Catherine Glover, 4 to 1 agst Boy Bachelor, 6 to 1 PUTTING GREEN, 10 to 1 Saskatoon, 100 to 6 Eyes Off, 20 to 1 others. 6 l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 22s. 9d.; places, 8s., 5s., 23s. 3d.; win pool, 18,051; place pool, 16,494.

5.30.—NONSUCH PLATE (£300) (5f.).

Devonie (Lieut.-Col. O. C. Clare), b f by Phalaris—Quail, 3 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. (J. Childs) 1
The Urchin (Mr. B. Davis), br g by Stratford—Lawless, 4 yrs, 8 st. 2 lb. ...(J. Dobie) 2
Polar Bear (Mrs. J. B. Joel), br c by Stratford—Polar Belle, 3 yrs., 9 st. 3 lb. (Carslake) 3

Also ran: Caballero, Tutbury, Lumley, Irish Peach, Konda.

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst Tutbury, 100 to 30 Konda, 4 to 1 DEVONIE, 6 to 1 Polar Bear, 100 to 8 The Urchin, Caballero, 100 to 7 Irish Peach, 20 to 1 Lumley. Short head, same.

Totalisator.—Win, 11s.; places, 4s. 3d., 6s. 3d., 5s. 3d.; win pool, 17,220; place pool, 14,241.

Total Investments.—Win, £8,757 18s.; place, £7,564.

HAYDOCK PARK.

2.15.—CLUB MAIDEN H'CAP (£200) (6f.).—**Dreamy Tremor** (100 to 7 agst, Walsh), 1½ Archimedes (8 to 1, Weston), 2; Gossamer (2 to 1 on, R. Jones), 3. 9 ran. (Winner trained by Wm. Griggs.) Short head, 2 l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 27s. 9d.; places, 4s. 6d., 4s., 2s. 6d.; win pool, 8,298; place pool, 9,035.

2.50.—SATURDAY (S.) PLATE (£200) (1m.).—**Essex Beacon** (2 to 1 agst., Balch), 1½ Periaster (10 to 1, Weston), 2; Dreux (5 to 1, A. Wragg), 3. 8 ran. (Winer trained by Thrale.) Head. 11/2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 9s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 6s. 3d., 5s.; win pool, 7,921; place pool, 7,860.

3.22.—SOUTH LANCASHIRE H'CAP. (£500) (1¼m.).—**Red Laird** (100 to 8 agst, A. Richardson), 1½ Spionella (9 to 4. Nevett), 2; Noble Star (6 to 1, Tidey) 3. 9 ran. (Winner trained by R. Armstrong). 2 l., 4 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 22s.; places, 4s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 4s.; win pool, 11,040; place pool, 9,656.

3.55.—BRYN (S.) HIGH-WEIGHT H'CAP. (£2000) (5f.).—**Afric orn** (3 to 1 agst, Thwaites), 1½ Longmnd Lad (8 to 1, P. Evans), 2; Last Cast (100 to 6, S. Wragg), 3. 14 ran. (Winner trained by Bazley). 3 l., 1 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 68. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 5s 9d., 15s. 9d.; win pool, 9,567; place pool, 8,475.

4.25.—GARSWOOD HIGH-WEIGHT H'CAP (£200) (1m.).—**Nuxford** (5 to 1 agst, R. Jones), 1½ The Wrecker (100 to 6, Molyneux), 2; Mouchon (9 to 2, Walsh), 3. 9 ran. (Winner trained by Cottrill.) Neck. 1 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 9s. 3d.; places, 3s. 9d., 10s. 3d., 5s. 3d.; win pool, 8,237; place pool, 7,565.

4.55.—ST. HELENS STAKES (£250) (1¼m.).—**Cullodon** (11 to 10 agst, Weston), 1½ White Blossom (100 to 7, Alford), 2; Colichemarde (11 to 4, Simpson), 3. 5 ran. (Winner trained by Pickering.) 11., 6 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 3s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 7s. 9d.; win pool, 7,212; place pool, 4,578.

Total Investments.—Win, £5,227 10s.; place, £4,716 18s.

MILOCARIAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Milocarian Athletic Club, which it was proposed last month to be formed amongst ex-gentleman cadets of the R.N. College (Woolwich), R.M. College (Sandhurst), and the R.A.F. College (Cranwell) has now been definitely constituted and affiliated to the A.A.A., the Army Athletic and Cross-Country Association and the R.A.F. Athletic and Cross-Country Association.

Field-Marshal Sir G. F. Milne, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has consented to be the president of the new club, and Air Chief-Marshal Sir John M. Salmon vice-president. The objects of the club are to encourage athletics among past and present members of the three colleges and to bring them into closer touch with each other.

Fixtures have already been arranged with the three colleges, to take place in April next, and further fixtures will be arranged during the season. The duties of hon. secretary are being carried out until the end of this year by Major the Hon. W. S. P. Alexander, of the Irish Guards, after which they will be assumed by Lieut. A. A. Goodwin (Suffolk Regt.), who is at present assistant superintendent of the Army Physical Training School at Aldershot

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Airdrieonians	4	Kilmarnock	3
Ayr United	2	Falkirk	5
Celtic	6	Hibernians	0
Cowdenbeath	2	Aberdeen	0
Dundee	0	Rangers	1
Hearts	6	East Fife	1
Leith Athletic	1	Hamilton Acads.	2
Motherwell	2	Queen's Park	1
Partick Thistle	2	Morton	1
St. Mirren	2	Clyde	1

RUGBY TOURISTS.

BRITISH WIN OPENING GAME IN AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES WELL BEATEN.

SYDNEY, Saturday.

The British Rugby tourists played their first match in the Australian part of their tour today, defeating New South Wales by 4 goals (three penalty) and 5 tries to 2 goals (29 points to 10).

Quite 20,000 spectators attended. The conditions were ideal. The teams received a great ovation, and were presented to Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, Governor of New South Wales.

Within five minutes of the start the tourists' outsides electrified the crowd with a beautiful passing movement from a scrum. Murray passed to Spong, who beat his man, and transferred to Novis. Wilkinson took a pass from Novis and scored between the posts. Prentice failed to convert.

Grossman obtained possession in the home twenty-five, and raced down the touch-line, but Aarvold relieved. The British forwards brought the ball back to the home twenty-five, and New South Wales were penalised for offside. Prentice missed the kick from an easy position. After this the home forwards attacked, many fine efforts being kept out by a great defence. At last Ford, using his weight well from a line-out, forced his way through the entire British backs and scored in the corner. Ross converted with a great kick.

Mid-field play followed before another penalty was awarded to Britain, and this time Black scored from thirty yards out. Soon after the kick-off the ball was thrown out to Towers, who scored a grand try. Ross converted with a fine kick.

The British came back, and the ball was kept in the home twenty-five for a long period before Novis secured, and, running cleverly, scored. The try was not converted. Another penalty was awarded to the tourists, and this Black converted. Half-time came with the tourists pressing hard.

The British opened the second half with a strong passing movement in which Spong was prominent. Carlton relieved, only to be brought down in the British twenty-five. Play continued to be fast, and Grossman put in a strong run, which Reeve saved finely. Soon after this, a rush by the home forwards forced the British to touch down. The tourists raced down to the New South Wales line, and only a penalty for offside prevented a score.

The game was played at a terrific pace by the forwards, Wilkinson being prominent for the tourists.

Spong at length broke away, and, after a fine run, transferred to Reeve, who scored. Prentice failed to convert.

The excellent team work and sound passing of the tourists was beginning to tell, and as the game progressed the British three-quarters attacked more strongly. Bassett took a penalty kick and scored. Previous to this a fine passing run between Spong and Aarvold resulted in the latter scoring. Bassett, however, failed to convert.

From a forward rush immediately afterwards Hodgson went over for another try, which Bassett converted. Aarvold completed the scoring with another unconverted try.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

SURREY'S YOUNG AMATEURS

PLENTY OF TALENT FOR TRIAL GAMES.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Surrey have such a wealth of talent that it is a matter of history that the amateurs considered worthy of selection have been greatly in the minority. Such great players as A. P. Lucas, C. M. Wells, and C. B. Fry made their first appearance in county cricket for Surrey before throwing in their lot with Essex, Middlesex, Sussex, and Hampshire respectively, and many promising young players made their first appearance in important cricket during the annual Public Schools week at the Oval. Among these in recent years may be mentioned A. E. R. Gillgan, whose great ability was not recognised, and who afterwards did such splendid service for Sussex and England; G. E. C. Good, who threw in his lot with Kent; and E. T. Killick, who, with a qualification for both counties, elected to play for Middlesex; and there were D. R. Jardine, E. R. T. Holmes, and G. F. Summers.

At the present time Surrey, who have two trial matches for their young amateurs—against the Dulwich club and Sutton—during the present week, have an array of talent at their disposal among the Public School boys second to that of no county in England. These include E. N. Evans (Haileybury), who captained the Public Schools eleven against the Army at Lord's; F. C. Jarchow (Brighton); J. G. Mason (Bradfield), who played a fine innings of 143 for the Young Amateurs against the Professionals at Lord's; A. W. G. Hadingham (St. Paul's); D. F. Walker (K.C.S.), a very promising left-hand bat; A. J. Goodall (Cranleigh); H. T. Bartlett (Dulwich); R. L. T. Jackson (Rugby) P. Wills-Rust (Tonbridge); I. H. Freeland (Wellington); N. H. Bennett (Stowe); S. C. L. Burford (K.C.S.); with F. E. Burge (Ampleforth) behind the wicket.

It is a difficult task for a County Committee to select a best possible eleven from boys whom they have never seen, and of whose capability they have to judge from the testimonials of games masters. The opposition at the different Schools varies so much that in some cases 20 or 30 runs are surer evidence of real promise than 50 or 100 in others. The Committee are, therefore, to be congratulated on having arranged, for the second year in succession, half a dozen trial games before definitely choosing the eleven to represent the Young Surrey Amateurs against those of Kent, Essex, and Sussex in the first week of September.

HONOURS EVEN.

So far, honours in the trial games are even, one match having been drawn, one won, and one lost, but the side which suffered defeat at the hands of Richmond, on Wednesday, gave a very disappointing show, not one of the batsmen reaching 20, and that against by no means strong or varied bowling. Much better sides will be needed in the two games this week—against Dulwich on Wednesday, and Sutton on Thursday—and the bowling will have to be strengthened, but there should be no difficulty in doing this.

To-morrow the Richmond Public Schools play Upper Clapton, when the side will be without a left-hand bowler, but will be strengthened by the return of F. C. Jarchow and C. R. Maxwell, of Brighton. Another strong side has been selected for the annual two days' match against the Civil Service Crusaders, on their splendidly appointed ground at Chiswick. J. G. W. Davies, the Tonbridge captain, who has played for the Richmond P.S. for the last three years, makes his first appearance, and R. P. Nelson, the Harpenden left-hander, will also strengthen the side.

A new fixture has been arranged for Saturday with the Old Millhillians, many of whom played for the side when at School. No matches have been arranged for the following week, which is devoted to the Young Amateurs of Surrey at the Oval.

ENGLAND'S NEXT TEAM.

NEED FOR FIRST-CLASS LEFT-HAND BOWLER.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

Australian newspapers to-day are devoting almost equal attention to the regaining of "The Ashes" as to the national finance question

Universal tributes are paid to Woodfull's leadership, one amusing comment being: "The second William the Conqueror invades England."

J. S. Ryder, in an article in the *Melbourne Herald*, maintains that England, before they can expect to win back "The Ashes," must build up a new side, more efficient in all departments of the game. Ryder, who anticipates seeing many new faces in the next England team visiting Australia, states that one of England's troubles is the lack of a first-class left-hand bowler, while their batting suffered from over-cautious methods.

It is stated that a Hobart firm has cabled to its London representative instructions to obtain a Wedgwood urn for presentation to Woodfull as a receptacle for "The Ashes."

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MORVADA	8,231	Sept. 13	18 pt. 19	Madras & Calcutta
MAPUANA	9,057	Sept. 17	ept. 26	East African Ports
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MANTOLA	9,066	Oct. 8	15 Oct. 1	Madras & Calcutta
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